



ABSTRACTS OF RESEARCH AND
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN

SOCIAL
WELFARE
and
Related Fields

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration
Bureau of Family Services

FOREWORD

This report contains abstracts of more than 300 Federally supported research and demonstration projects in progress, or completed, between January 1957 and June 1964. It is an expression of the interest of the Bureau of Family Services in providing information on new activities in social welfare, particularly as they relate to low-income families and the institutional problems of planning and providing services in their behalf. The increasing activity in this area by both public and voluntary agencies, the proliferation of grant programs, and the difficulty of keeping the social welfare community informed of developments have been primary factors in convincing the Bureau of the need for such an inventory.

The report is not an inclusive listing of all projects supported by the various funding sources during the relevant years. Rather it is planned to illustrate the variety of approaches, institutional auspices, and funding sources for research and demonstration projects in social welfare.

By furnishing research experts, educational institutions, State and voluntary agencies, and other interested individuals and organizations with this collection of abstracts, the report aims to disseminate current information, facilitate the use of available knowledge, and stimulate an exchange of ideas and a wider use of constructive approaches to the solution of problems encountered by low-income families and the institutions which serve them.

The abstracts are based on the original project proposals as approved by the grantor or contractor unless formal amendments or revisions were made in the intervening period. They were prepared by staff members of the Bureau of Family Services and subsequently approved for publication by the Federal granting agency, and, when required, by the principal investigator.

The source of funds listed before each group of abstracts refers to the Federal source. All granting agencies require that final reports be submitted, usually within 6 months after projects are completed. Some agencies also require progress reports. When information could be secured regarding other publications and reports generated by the projects, appropriate citations are routinely listed.

Special thanks go to the Science Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution which, in addition to providing summaries of projects within the scope of this inventory, developed the subject index for the publication. All projects included in this document are listed with the Exchange.

For further information concerning specific projects, inquiries should be directed to the principal investigators unless otherwise noted. However, information regarding this publication as a whole may be obtained from the Office of the Director, Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Fred H. Steininger". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first letters of each word being capitalized and prominent.

FRED H. STEININGER,
*Director, Bureau of Family Services,
Welfare Administration.*

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A. CHILDREN

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 1-12:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE),
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

1. CLASSROOM ADJUSTMENT OF THE UNDERCHOSEN CHILD THROUGH CHANGES IN TEACHERS' ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

(Cooperative Research Project No. 672—OE)

Purpose: To determine whether an inservice training program which stresses the study of a single socially unaccepted child leads to desirable changes in attitudes, beliefs, and classroom behavior of the teacher. The project was carried out in six counties in Alabama.

Methodology: The first part of the study involved an evaluation of a somewhat informal inservice training project conducted by the Troy Child Growth and Development Program from 1953 to 1959. The second part involved a 1-year experiment including a highly structured series of conferences, group meetings, intensive and supervised study by 46 experimental teachers, and a depth study of one "underchosen" pupil from each of their classrooms. An "underchosen" child was one who was selected no more than once on the work-study-play sociometric test and had an IQ of 80 or above.

Contractor: Troy State College.

Principal Investigator: G. R. Boyd, Ph. D.

Dean
Troy State College
Troy, Ala. 36081

Duration of Project: July 1959 to November 1960.

2. THE RELATIONSHIP OF CREATIVITY TO SOCIAL CLASS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2250—OE)

Purpose: To investigate the differences between verbal and nonverbal creative productions of lower-class and middle-class children. About 400 fifth-grade children from a large school system in Pennsylvania were selected to participate in the project.

Methodology: Participants had IQ's of 85 or above. The social class status of each child was determined by the Index of Status Characteristics. Data from intelligence tests, achievement tests, and a bat-

tery of verbal and nonverbal tests of creativity were collected for each student. Verbal and nonverbal creative productions were analyzed by social class, intelligence, sex, achievement, and race.

Contractor: University of Pittsburgh.

Principal Investigator: Robert M. Smith
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Duration of Project: November 1963 to July 1965.

3. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS RELATED TO SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2071—OE)

Purpose: To explore the factors related to over- and under-achievement in a school population of culturally deprived children in Newark, N.J.; and to determine the factors related to successful teaching in this environment. About 200 students, evenly divided between boys and girls, in the sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades, participated in the project.

Methodology: Intensive interviews were conducted with children in the stratified sample to elicit information regarding social and cultural factors that may bear on over- and under-achievement, including their attitudes, values, beliefs, expectations, and aspirations. Data were used to construct a working model of what the world looks like to children growing up in this environment. The self-image, role definition, expectations, and aspirations of teachers were explored in order to learn the characteristics of those who were identified as effective teachers of culturally deprived children.

Contractor: Urban Studies Center, Rutgers, The State University.

Principal Investigator: Bernard Goldstein
Urban Studies Center
Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

Duration of Project: September 1963 to September 1965.

4. ATTITUDINAL AND CREATIVITY FACTORS RELATED TO ACHIEVEMENT OF CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2615—OE)

Purpose: To evaluate specific attitudinal and creative differentials in the motivational patterns of achievers and non-achievers of Mexican-American and Anglo-American extraction attending the seventh and eighth grades in southern California, with particular emphasis on the culturally disadvantaged.

Methodology: Phase I of this project involved three pilot investigations, including Inventory of Self-Appraisal research, creativity research, and semantic differential, viz., the Meaning of Words Test research. These three areas of research will be combined to determine inter-group, intra-group, and individual differences between achievers and non-achievers in the two ethnic groups. Interview schedules will be developed to elicit information regarding achievement, bilingualism, socioeconomic status, attitudes toward education, length of residence in California, parental education, and related matters. Cumulative school records and the results of various testing procedures, including the Minnesota Teachers' Attitude Inventory and the Parent Attitude Research Instrument, will be analyzed.

Contractor: University of Southern California.

Principal Investigator: Newton S. Metfessel, Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Education
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, Calif. 90017

Duration of Project: May 1, 1964 through April 30, 1966.

5. EVALUATION OF THE HIGHER HORIZONS PROGRAM FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1124—OE)

Purpose: To evaluate a program designed to stimulate students from homes of low socioeconomic status in New York City to realize their maximum educational potential.

Methodology: The first phase of the study was an evaluative survey of approximately 10,000 elementary and junior high school students involved in the Higher Horizons Program. The second phase was an experimental study to measure the progress of children in the Higher Horizons Program against that of children of similar background in regular schools. Comprehensive batteries of tests and other appraisal methods were administered periodically for 3 years. Groups of matched pairs of students from experimental and control schools were formed for study and comparative analyses of performance and achievement.

Contractor: New York State Education Department.

Principal Investigator: J. Wayne Wrightstone
Director
Bureau of Educational Research
New York City Board of Education
110 Livingston Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

Duration of Project: June 1961 to May 1964.

6. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ALL-DAY NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR CULTURALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1527—OE)

Purpose: To determine the effect of a comprehensive school program on the culturally deprived child's academic achievement, feeling toward self, and emotional stability; and to examine the effect of the program on teachers, parents, and the community. The project was located in New York City.

Methodology: A school program was designed to give more meaning and structure to the underprivileged child's school experience to compensate for the inadequacies of his life experiences, and to provide desirable after-school activities. Approximately 300 third- and fourth-grade children who attended the All-Day Neighborhood School constituted the experimental group. A control group was selected, matched by age, race, socioeconomic background, and intelligence. Before and after measurements were made of all children; classrooms were observed, and teachers filled out questionnaires and were interviewed. Parents were requested to complete unsigned questionnaires designed to elicit information regarding their interest and attitude toward the children and school, attendance and participation in P.T.A. meetings, and participation in and cooperation with the schools and other community agencies.

Contractor: All-Day Neighborhood Schools, New York City Board of Education.

Principal Investigator: Adele Franklin, Ed. D.

Project Director

All-Day Neighborhood Schools

New York City Board of Education

130 West 55th Street

New York, N.Y. 10019

Duration of Project: September 1962 to February 1965.

7. INTERVENTION IN THE COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURALLY DEPRIVED AND FUNCTIONALLY RETARDED NEGRO PRESCHOOL CHILD

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2494—OE)

Purpose: To determine the effectiveness of a school- and home-based preschool program as an intervention technique in the cognitive development of culturally deprived, functionally retarded Negro children. Approximately 30 children will be involved during each of 3 years. The project is located in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Methodology: From the total preschool population, a group of children were selected for matched control and experimental groups. The

experimental group attends a cognitively oriented school program each morning. Once a week the preschool teacher conducts a home-based program, involving each child and parent in the experimental group. Group meetings are arranged for parents to discuss problems relating to their children's education. The children will be followed through the early elementary school years. Standardized tests will be used to evaluate the intellectual, academic, and school adjustment progress of control and experimental groups.

Contractor: Michigan State Department of Public Instruction.

Principal Investigator: David P. Weikart
Ypsilanti Public Schools
300 West Forest Avenue
Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197

Duration of Project: January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1967.

8. STANDARDIZATION OF THE THIRD REVISION OF THE STANFORD-BINET INTELLIGENCE SCALE ON NEGRO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN UNITED STATES

(Cooperative Research Project No. 954—OE)

Purpose: To standardize the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale on a large representative sample of Negro elementary school children in the Southeast; to validate this test by comparison with simultaneous measures of scholastic aptitude and achievement tests and teachers' ratings and grades; and to compile sufficient biographic and demographic data on the test population to permit comparisons with other normative data. Approximately 1,800 children will be selected from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Methodology: In each State three county school systems of various sizes were selected as representative of urban and rural areas, various socioeconomic levels, and a range in the quality of educational programs and facilities. The test was administered to 20 students in each of the first 6 grades. The California Achievement Test battery or a similar battery was also administered. Teacher ratings and grades were secured from the schools, and parents were interviewed to secure biographic and demographic data.

Contractor: Florida State University.

Principal Investigator: Wallace A. Kennedy, Ph. D.
Human Development Clinic
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla. 32301

Duration of Project: September 1960 to December 1961.

9. A STUDY OF APPROACHES TO FIRST-GRADE ENGLISH READING INSTRUCTION FOR CHILDREN FROM SPANISH-SPEAKING HOMES

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2734—OE)

Purpose: To test the hypothesis that, for pupils who speak Spanish at home, it makes no difference in first-grade English reading achievement whether they are taught by a conventional English readiness and basal reader approach, a modified TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language) approach, or a language experience approach; to provide and organize data to aid in determining a specific sequence of English reading skills for first-grade children from Spanish-speaking homes; and to identify materials and techniques for teaching the sequence in culturally integrated classrooms. From 400 to 600 non-migrant first graders from Spanish-speaking homes in Colorado participated in the study.

Methodology: Teachers were selected according to uniform criteria and given special instruction in the 3 teaching methods, which were tried out in different classrooms containing 12 to 20 children from Spanish-speaking homes and sufficient children from English-speaking homes to bring the total class size up to 25 or 30. At the outset of the experiment children were tested with non-language group intelligence tests, reading-readiness tests, and rating scales constructed to determine their English listening and speaking facility. After having been exposed to the different teaching methods from the fall of 1964 to the spring of 1965, reading achievement was measured. Teachers used specially prepared open-ended skill lists to describe their teaching methods.

Contractor: Colorado State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: Roy McCanne

Consultant, Education of Migratory Children

State Department of Education

Denver, Colo. 80203

Duration of Project: June 20, 1964 through December 18, 1965.

10. INVESTIGATION OF MENTAL RETARDATION IN RELATION TO BILINGUAL AND SUBCULTURAL FACTORS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 185—OE)

Purpose: To test so-called bilingual and subcultural children in classrooms especially adapted to their needs in order to determine whether their records accurately reflect their abilities. The study involved 185 Mexican and Indian children in Arizona.

Methodology: Staff members from the Arizona State College and an experienced social worker worked closely with the school personnel

to develop an appropriate educational program for the children. The progress of the children was evaluated through a series of measurements, including three psychological tests each year, annual educational achievement tests, home visits, and teacher observations of behavior and language. Children of a sample group were individually interviewed, and a photographic record of physical development was maintained on each child. Most procedures and instruments were developed especially for the study.

Contractor: Arizona State College.

Principal Investigator: G. D. McGrath, Ph. D.

Project Director

Arizona State College

Flagstaff, Ariz. 85281

Duration of Project: June 1957 to June 1960.

11. THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT FARM LABORERS: EFFECT OF MIGRANT FARM LABOR ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

(Cooperative Research Project No. 401—OE)

Purpose: To investigate the effect of migrant farm labor on the education of the migrants' children. The children of about 200 migrant families in southern Illinois were the focus of the study.

Methodology: Structured interviews were conducted with randomly selected migrant families on the farms where they were employed. After information regarding their children's education was secured, visits were made to the migrants' home communities to check the reliability of the data, to determine whether the school system in the home community could be adapted to fit the migrant schedule without interfering with educational progress, and to learn if there were potential laborers without school-age children whose participation in the migrant labor force would be less disruptive.

Contractor: Southern Illinois University.

Principal Investigator: Melvin S. Brooks, Ph. D.

Department of Sociology

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Duration of Project: May 1958 to June 1959.

12. ELEMENTARY SUMMER SCHOOLING OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1479—OE)

Purpose: To analyze the educational process in a special summer school program for children of migrant agricultural laborers in New Jersey; to determine whether the success of the academic program

depends upon the effectiveness of the acculturation process and whether the social structure of migrant families impedes academic achievement and the learning of values, goals, and patterns of conduct necessary for participation in modern community life.

Methodology: The school program consisted of two elements: A program of standard academic studies and a program where non-academic skills and knowledge felt to be essential to participation in modern community life were taught. The evaluation was based on information derived from systematic interviews with State and local educators, migrant children and their parents, and teachers. Achievement tests were administered to the children. Observers, participating to a limited extent in classroom activities, compiled data regarding educational processes and subcultural patterns and problems of migrant children and their families.

Contractor: Rutgers, The State University.

Principal Investigators: Simon Marcson and Frank Fasick.

Duration of Project: January 1962 through June 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Simon Marcson
Associate Professor of Sociology
Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 13-24:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

13. PROBLEM PREVENTION IN THE PRIMARY GRADES (Project No. 830—NIMH)

Purpose: To evaluate the effects of coordinated psychiatric approaches in working with children who show symptoms of emotion disorder in kindergarten and the first and second grades of select public schools in New York City; to determine the most effective way of providing the particular type of help needed at this stage of the development; and to determine whether the help provided prevents more serious problems at later stages. In the first year, 60 children with younger siblings who had not yet entered school, were identified by public school personnel.

Methodology: The program includes group therapy with children, family therapy, discussion groups with parents, and seminars and workshops with teachers. Attempts will be made to evaluate various techniques for providing effective casework and psychiatric and psychological help for the children and their parents. There are plans for a longitudinal follow-up study of children who receive therapy (experimental group), of children with similar behavior problems with

do not receive therapy (control group), and of children who showed no behavior problems in the primary grades. It is planned that the follow-up study will continue for at least 5 years.

Grantee: Northside Center for Child Development, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Kenneth B. Clark, Ph. D.

Research Director

Northside Center for Child Development,
Inc.

31 West 110th Street

New York, N.Y. 10026

Duration of Project: September 1, 1961 through August 31, 1966.

14. SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK IMPACT ON ACHIEVEMENT AND BEHAVIOR

(Project MH 1033—NIMH)

Purpose: To demonstrate the effect of varying degrees of school social work intervention on academic achievement and the incidence of behavior problems in selected elementary grades; to identify the academic and behavior problems presented by elementary school children; and to identify the types of problems that respond best to school social work services. The project is located in Hillsborough County, Fla.

Methodology: In two elementary schools, matched in regard to pupil enrollment and the types of problems referred to the school social worker, children with achievement problems and undesirable classroom behavior are being studied. Control groups receive the usual limited school social work services available in the county. Experimental groups receive more intensive services. Before and after measurements are to be made of all groups. Data to be analyzed include case records maintained by the school social workers, social agency and health records, cumulative school records, and interviews with parents.

Grantee: Board of Public Instruction of Hillsborough County, Fla.

Principal Investigator: Providence Velasco, M.A.

Director, Pupil Personnel Department

Hillsborough County Public Schools

Post Office Box 3408

Tampa, Fla. 33601

Duration of Project: June 18, 1963 through May 30, 1967.

15. EARLY TRAINING FOR CULTURALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

(Project No. 765—NIMH)

Purpose: To improve the intellectual functioning and personal adjustment of culturally deprived children through special experiences provided in the 15 or 27 months preceding entrance into the first grade and during the first year of school in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Methodology: Special summer school experiences of 10 weeks duration are provided for 2 groups of about 20 children each. The school experiences focus on four classes of variables: (1) Attitudes toward achievement, including motivation, persistence, ability to delay gratification, interest in school-type activities, identification with achievement role models, and parents' attitudes toward the child's achievement; (2) aptitude for achievement, including perceptual development, concept formation, and language development; (3) social and personal development; and (4) improvement in general physical condition. A teacher with training in sociology works with parents and children during the school year to provide materials and to reinforce and support the summer experience. Psychiatric consultation is used to improve the staff's capacity to provide experiences conducive to emotional growth and to check on the effect of planned intervention.

Grantee: Murfreesboro City Schools.

Principal Investigator: Rupert A. Klaus, Ph. D.
School Psychologist
Murfreesboro City Schools
Post Office Box 279
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through August 31, 1966.

16. SCHOOL SERVICES FOR CULTURALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

(Project No. 633—NIMH)

Purpose: To compare the culturally handicapped children in the present study against a baseline provided by an earlier 10-year longitudinal study of a cross section of 1,200 children in Quincy, Ill. The present study involves a school enrichment program which will be evaluated in relation to whether it results in more positive self-concept for children, decreased severity of school behavior problems and delinquency, improved school achievement, reasonable cost, and adaptability to other school systems.

Methodology: All children entering the kindergarten in the fall of 1960 in four elementary schools located in low socioeconomic areas of Quincy, Ill., were included in the control group, consisting of 8 classes of 25 children each or a total of approximately 200 students. The entire kindergarten population in the four schools in the fall of 1960 was included in the experimental group. Measures are secured regarding family culture, personal adequacy, and delinquency potential from sources including reading and arithmetic achievement tests, intelligence tests, attendance statistics, teacher cumulative records, academic grades, delinquency statistics, and self-concept tests. The experimental group receives a revised educational program during kindergarten and the first three grades, and then enters the regular fourth

grade of the school system. Their progress at the end of the third grade is compared to that of the control group.

Grantee: Quincy Youth Development Project.

Principal Investigator: Gordon P. Liddle, Ph. D.

Quincy Youth Development Project
Board of Education Building
Quincy, Ill. 62301

Duration of Project: January 1, 1961 through December 31, 1965.

Reports or Publications: *Programs for the Educationally Disadvantaged*, U.S. Office of Education publication No. 17, 1963; Liddle, Gordon P., "Modifying the School Experience of Culturally Handicapped Children in the Primary Grades," *Illinois Journal of Education*, March 1963.

17. FOLLOW-UP OF PROBLEM CHILDREN IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

(Project No. 1030—NIMH)

Purpose: To determine whether the membership of a group of elementary school children, designated as disturbed or disturbing, remains constant from year to year; to distinguish or discriminate between temporary and progressive types of disturbances; to find ways of determining the early characteristics of children who develop and continue to present patterns of disturbed and/or disturbing behavior; and to consider the possibility of developing consistent school records as a means of early detection of disturbances. In 1961 the Mental Health Research Unit and the Onondaga County School Boards Association of Syracuse, N.Y., undertook a joint study of a 50-percent sample of 20,000 children enrolled in the elementary grades of county public schools, exclusive of Syracuse City. The purpose was to determine the number and types of problems for which additional school and community services might be indicated. Project No. 1030 is follow-up study of the 1961 cohort of 10,000 elementary school children.

Methodology: Data comparable to that obtained in 1961 will be obtained at 2-year intervals for each child in the original study population. In this way, children in the second grade in 1961 will have comparable data in the fourth and sixth grades; children in the fourth grade in 1961 will be followed in the sixth and eighth grades. New cohorts of second- and fourth-grade children, studied in 1963, will be observed again in the fourth and sixth grades in 1965. Data will be obtained from school records and interviews with teachers regarding peer relationships, academic failures, absenteeism, learning, health, and behavior problems.

Grantee: Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, N.Y.

Principal Investigator: Isabel McCaffrey, M.S.
Associate Biostatistician
Mental Health Research Unit
New York State Department of Mental Hygiene
333 East Washington Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Duration of Project: September 1, 1962 through December 31, 1962

18. THE INTELLECTUALLY SUPERIOR CHILD IN A DEPRIVED SOCIAL AREA

(Project No. 701—NIMH)

Purpose: To conduct and assess the effectiveness of a program service offered to intellectually superior children and their parents in a socially deprived area, East Harlem, New York City; to facilitate and sustain, in the identified children, their potential level of academic achievement, academic motivation, and social adjustment. At the time the sample was identified the population included at least 80 second to fourth-grade children with IQ's over 110, assigned at random to experimental and control groups.

Methodology: Treatment methods with children and parents emphasize small activity and discussion groups. Before and after the treatment phase of the project, studies are made of youngsters and families; parents are interviewed and family observations are conducted. Children are interviewed and psychological tests are administered. In addition, teachers are interviewed and achievement tests are administered annually. In the final phase of the project, significant findings will be interpreted to professional and community groups.

Grantee: Community Service Society of New York.

Principal Investigator: Alice R. McCabe, MSW
Staff Associate for Family and Child Welfare
Community Service Society of New York
105 East 22d Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: May 1, 1961 through April 30, 1966.

19. IMPROVING CHILD-REARING IN A LOW-INCOME AREA

(Project No. 278—NIMH)

Purpose: To find practical and efficient ways to protect children in society from the dangers represented in and generated by inadequate child rearing, child neglect, and dependency; and to demonstrate strategy and technique for improving child-rearing practices in a low-income area. There were 60 volunteer families participating in the

project, including both dependent and independent families with either adequate or poor child-rearing practices. Groups and organizations in the low-income area in the central Northwest section of Washington participated in the study.

Methodology: Two members of the five-man field team had primary responsibility for working with families and providing selected professional services. One staff member worked with a field unit of six civic organizations. Four groups of mothers met at intervals to discuss family and neighborhood problems. Field material was collected on the lives and "social worlds" of the low-income male adult, with particular concern for child-rearing, family, and community behavior and influences. Inventories and diagnoses were made before and after services were provided.

Grantee: Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area.

Principal Investigator: Hylan Lewis, Ph. D.

Director, Child Rearing Project

Health and Welfare Council of the National
Capital Area

1101 M Street NW.

Washington, D.C. 20005

Duration of Project: September 1, 1959 through August 31, 1965.

20. CHILD CARE IN CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

(Project No. 1430—NIMH)

Purpose: To evaluate the aims and accomplishments of programs which provide care for children who live away from their parents in Israel, Poland, Austria, and the Soviet Union. Key questions of the study are: What results are viewed as desirable? What is the nature of the child care that is claimed to produce these results? What are the characteristics of children reared in group-care settings as contrasted with those reared at home or in foster homes?

Methodology: The countries selected are those where major social changes are taking place and where successful group-care programs are reported to be in operation. Research is formulated around the following specific questions: What are the societal and institutional objectives for wards of group-care programs in each country? To what extent do staff members subscribe to program objectives? How well are the objectives reflected in the attitudes and values of adolescents who have had substantial exposure to the programs? Preliminary study will be carried out to identify societal objectives. The differences in programs will be highlighted by keeping observational procedures constant. Children will be given psychological and attitudinal tests. Staff perceptions of ideals for their wards will be secured through structured interviews. The programs will be compared to one another and to group care in the United States.

Grantee: University of California.

Principal Investigator: Martin Wolins, D.S.W.
Associate Professor
School of Social Welfare
University of California
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Duration of Project: October 1, 1963 through September 30, 1967.

Reports or Publications: Wolins, Martin, "Political Orientation, Social Reality, and Child Welfare," *Social Service Review*, December 1964.

21. EVALUATION OF FAMILY ADEQUACY IN CHILD PROTECTION

(Project MH596—NIMH)

Purpose: To study 200 child protective cases known to public and private social agencies in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. Half of the cases involve children who were removed from the family home and half those who were permitted to remain at home. The project is designed to study the differences between the groups of children and families to determine the criteria used in reaching decisions for placement.

Methodology: This project continues a line of investigation carried out in two previous studies about attitudes toward protective service and decision-making in protective action. Intensive study of children, parents, foster parents, and decision-making is underway. The methods employed include the development of an item pool for Q sort, selection of placement and nonplacement cases, case analysis, personality inventory of children, review of Q sort items by an expert panel of child welfare workers who will rate them in describing families who children are "most likely" and "least likely" to need placement. Follow-up studies will be made to determine whether the decision regarding placement was appropriate and sound.

Grantee: Minnesota Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Bernice Boehm, Ph. D.
Director of Research
Child Welfare League of America
44 East 23d Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: January 1, 1961 through June 30, 1966.

Reports or Publications: Boehm, Bernice, "An Assessment of Family Adequacy in Protective Cases," *Child Welfare*, January 1962; "The Community and the Social Agency Define Neglect," *Child Welfare*, November 1964.

22. NEGLECTED AND ABUSED CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

(Project No. 880—NIMH)

Purpose: To study former patients of Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Pa., who were traumatized as a result of abuse or neglect, together with their families; to study the physical, intellectual, and emotional development of the children and the social and psychological characteristics of their families. Children were selected on the basis of multiple bone injuries revealed by X-ray films, absence of bone disease, and absence of a history of trauma—or on positive evidence of neglect or abuse. As of June 1962, 50 children were included in the records collected over an 11-year period.

Methodology: Comparable data are collected on each child and family: Pregnancy, birth, and neonatal experience of mother; living arrangements; current family structure; income and money management; psychological characteristics of parents, their customary behavior patterns, health status, and methods of discipline; the child's physical growth and development; relationships with siblings, parents, and peers; intellectual development and school experience; illnesses and accidents; and usual modes of behavior. The sources of data include home interviews with families, pediatric, psychological, and psychiatric examinations of children, and hospital and social agency records. Significant variables identified in this study will be the basis of definitive studies of other mistreated children and their families.

Grantee: Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth Elmer, M.S.S.

Assistant Research Instructor

School of Medicine

University of Pittsburgh

125 DeSoto Street

Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through September 30, 1968.

Reports or Publications: Elmer, Elizabeth, "Identification of Abused Children," *Children*, September–October 1963.

23. A STUDY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS AND PREVENTIVE INTERVENTION POTENTIALS OF PUBLIC CHILD DAY-CARE CENTERS

(Project No. 1209—NIMH)

Purpose: To explore the mental health needs of children and families using public child day-care centers in Berkeley, Calif. There are six day-care centers with a population of approximately 300 children.

Methodology: Attention was given to the intake process, to methods of strengthening the service at point of entry, and to the development and testing of screening and predictive instruments intended to identify emotionally disturbed children so that they could receive prompt attention and be followed in the public school system. There was a study of children through direct observation at the center, discussion and consultation with staff, collaboration with mental health consultants, and some direct work with families in their homes. Inquiry was made into community resources, their availability, their use by the families with children in day-care centers, and the problems in coordinating services so that they could be more accessible and more effective.

Grantee: School of Social Welfare, University of California.

Principal Investigator: Lydia Rapoport, M.S.W.
Associate Professor
School of Social Welfare
University of California
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through February 29, 1964.

24. MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT FOR INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

(Project No. 967—NIMH)

Purpose: To conduct an epidemiological study of mental illness in Indian boarding schools in South Dakota; to provide mental health services to the schools, including staff training, consultation, and a limited amount of direct service. A select group of 1,200 reservation boarding-school students in the first through the twelfth grades in Pierre, Wahpeton, and Flandreau schools were studied.

Methodology: A clinical research team, consisting of a consulting psychiatrist, clinical psychologists, social workers, a nurse, and a sociologist, was based at the Flandreau Indian Vocational High School with small field units located at Pierre and Wahpeton. Mental illness was defined in a behavioral sense—an individual who repeatedly demonstrated by his behavioral problems that he could not solve his problems with his own resources. The team made systematic clinical case studies, administered psychological tests, completed cultural and social studies, prepared a narrative history of the project, and identified operational problems encountered in carrying the project to completion.

Grantee: State University of South Dakota, School of Medicine, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Principal Investigators: Thaddeus P. Krush, M.D.
Clinical Director
Community Services Division
Nebraska Psychiatric Institute
Omaha, Nebr. 68100

John W. Bjork, M.S.W.
Public Health Service Indian School
Health Center
Flandreau, S. Dak. 57028

Duration of Project: May 1, 1962 through April 30, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 25-28:

*Children's Bureau (CB), Welfare Administration,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

25. GROUP INTERACTION PROGRAM FOR PROVIDING POSITIVE CONDUCT MODELS FOR CHILDREN IN CUL- TURALLY AND SOCIALLY DEPRIVED ONE-PARENT FAMILIES

(Project No. D44—CB)

Purpose: To plan a group-work program to maximize the relations between parents and children in lower class homes broken by separation, divorce, or death; to break the pattern of transmission of social inadequacy; to help mothers with problems of their young children's social adjustment; to aid children in developing adequate, socially approved conduct patterns; and to improve professional services to children in one-parent families. The participants included 18 groups, each with 6 members, of mothers, boys, and girls in Syracuse, N. Y.

Methodology: There was an assessment of the availability of mothers and their willingness to participate in a planned weekly group program with their teenagers who were giving them most trouble. Weekly meetings were held at the agency, and monthly meetings occurred at participants' homes, with a mother serving as hostess. Techniques for involving the teenagers were experimentally derived. The group meetings focused on problems of the teenager's relationship to his family, attitudes of mothers and children toward each other, the level of communication between them, and the concept each had of the other's role.

Grantee: Huntington Family Centers, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Paul K. Weinandy, M.S.A.
Executive Director
Huntington Family Centers, Inc.
512 Almond Street
Syracuse, N. Y. 13200

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through May 31, 1963

26. OUTCOMES OF DAY CARE

(Project No. 2—CB)

Purpose: To examine the outcome of day care for children and their families in Los Angeles, Calif. There were 800 children and their families, half of them in day care, selected to participate in the study.

Methodology: Children and their families were empaneled according to control factors for day care. The control group was frequently matched. Assignment to the study panel followed diagnostic work by physicians, social workers, and related professionals. Criterion measurement was followed by three "after" measurements to determine social, psychological, and physical outcome. Two types of analyses were used: Statistical analysis of cross-sectional data and longitudinal analysis.

Grantee: Welfare Planning Council, Los Angeles Region.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth W. Prescott, M.A.

Project Director

Pacific Oaks College

Pasadena, Calif. 91100

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through March 31, 1964.

27. DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP FOSTER HOMES FOR CHILDREN IN LONG-TERM CARE

(Project No. 132—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate the feasibility of providing group foster homes for minority-group children in the custody of the District of Columbia public welfare department, and to employ foster parents on the staff of the agency; to study the adjustment of children of varying ages and life experience in group foster homes; and to compare the "staying power" and relative cost of two types of foster homes.

Methodology: Six couples were selected on the basis of their experience in child care, their parental qualities, and their willingness to contemplate long-term service. They were employed by the agency and given sufficient compensation and security to make it feasible to plan on a foster parent career. From the outset, they met with the professional child-care staff and were involved in planning for the children and the foster homes, which house approximately 30 children each. The child-care role of house personnel has been reinforced by the caseworkers and residential unit administrator. Children are selected from current and prospective residents of Junior Village to whom the welfare agency anticipates long-term custody. The results achieved will be compared with those in traditional foster homes.

Grantee: Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C.

Principal Investigator: Catherine Platt, M.S.W.
Project Director
Family and Child Services of Washington,
D.C.
929 L Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through April 30, 1967.

28. STUDY OF COGNITIVE ENVIRONMENTS OF URBAN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Project No. 34—CB)

Purpose: To study the ways in which social class and culture are expressed in specific cognitive and affective transactions between the environment and the child and to measure these transactions as interpersonal rather than group characteristics; and to study the impact of the transactions on the development of motivational and cognitive behavior. About 160 non-working Negro mothers and their four-year-old children in Chicago, Ill., participated.

Methodology: There were 4 groups of 40 mothers, each selected to represent different occupational levels and family composition: Group A—father present, professional, executive, managerial level; Group B—father present, skilled blue collar level; Group C—father present, unskilled or semi-skilled level; and Group D—father absent, unskilled or semi-skilled level, and family dependent on public assistance (AFDC). Data were collected by means of structured and unstructured interviews, home observations, and standardized stimuli depicting parent-child situations. Conclusions were drawn regarding the range and level of resources for mental stimulation and growth in each socioeconomic group. The implications for appropriate pre-school programs for culturally deprived children were considered.

Grantee: University of Chicago, Committee on Human Development.

Principal Investigators: Robert D. Hess and Virginia Shipman.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

Reports or Publications: Hess, R. D., "Educability and Rehabilitation: the Future of the Welfare Class," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, special issue on Groves Conference, April 1964; Hess, R. D., "Maternal Teaching Styles, Social Class and Educability," unpublished, presented at the Midwest Association for Nursery Education, Minneapolis, May 1964; Hess, R. D., Shipman, Virginia, and Jackson, J. D., "Early Experience and the Socialization of Cognitive Modes in Children," unpublished, presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Science symposium, Montreal, December 1964; Jackson, J. D., Hess, R. D., and Shipman, Virginia, "Communication Styles in Teachers: an Experiment," unpublished, presented at the

American Educational and Research Association, February 1964.
Meyer, Roberta C., Shipman, Virginia, and Hess, R. D., "Family Structure and Social Class in the Socialization of Curiosity in Urban P School Children," unpublished, presented at the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles, September 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Robert D. Hess, Ph. D.

Chairman, Committee on Human Development

University of Chicago

5835 Kimbark Avenue

Chicago, Ill. 60637

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 29-31:

*International Office (IO), Welfare Administration,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

29. PATTERNS OF CHILD-REARING AND THEIR IMPACT ON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

(Project No. India-3-63—IO)

Purpose: To study the processual elements of emotional and social development; to study the process by which certain child-rearing practices and norms compensate in one stage for their shortcomings in an earlier stage; to study and compare the consequences of child-rearing practices in different subcultures; and to draw implications for social work practice. The project is being conducted in five zones of India, each with three subcultures.

Methodology: During the first phase, selected representative homes will be visited so that child-rearing practices can be observed, and parents and other significant relatives can be interviewed with the use of a questionnaire. Attention will be directed toward the quality of parent-child relationships, joint activities, parental understanding of child development, the nature of stresses and behavior disorders, and the influence exerted by socioeconomic-cultural background and status. During the second phase, a selected group of adults may be interviewed to determine the relationship between present functioning and early life experiences with parents. Records of several treatment agencies will be analyzed for the same purpose.

Grantee: Institute of Social Sciences, Varanasi.

Principal Investigator: R. S. Pandey, M.A.

Director

Social Treatment and Research Centre

Kashi Vidyapith

Varanasi 2, India

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through March 31, 1967.

30. STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL CARE PROGRAM IN RELATION TO REHABILITATION OF RELEASED CHILDREN

(Project No. India-5-63—IO)

Purpose: To evaluate the impact of a rehabilitation program on the subsequent adjustment of children referred to juvenile courts under the Bombay Children's Act in two geographical areas of India.

Methodology: The sample population was selected from all children released from the rehabilitation institutions between 1958 and 1961. The sample was stratified by reasons of commitment, e.g., neglected, exploited, incorrigible, or youthful offender. The records of schools, institutions, and other community agencies will be examined to determine the child's social and economic background, health history and physical condition, and family relationships; the circumstances surrounding commitment, the substance of intramural and extramural rehabilitation programs, and the child's perception of and response to them; the post-discharge adjustment, and related matters. The case records will be supplemented by depth interviews with all individuals in the sample. Rehabilitation is operationally defined in such terms as steady employment, stable marriage, and freedom from legal entanglements.

Grantee: Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay.

Principal Investigator: S. D. Gokhale

Assistant Director of Social Welfare for
Maharashtra State

Poona 1, India

Duration of Project: July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966.

31. INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN

(Project No. Israel-2-62—IO)

Purpose: To investigate and assess alternative living plans for institutionalized dependent and neglected children; to place such children in their own or relatives' homes when feasible; to provide continuing extramural services; and to determine whether there is a distinctive profile of the "institutionalized child." The project is being conducted in Israel in behalf of children under 17 years of age who have been placed by public welfare agencies.

Methodology: During the first phase, a survey of all children placed by the Ministry of Social Welfare in institutions for dependent and neglected youth was made to learn the reasons for the original placement and changes that had occurred in the child's situation which would make a re-placement in his home feasible and constructive if casework, financial aid, and other social services were provided. During the second phase, a demonstration involving the placement of 100

children in their own or relatives' homes will be carried out. ' special research unit will also process every fifth new request to Ministry of Social Welfare for placement of dependent and neglected children in their own or relatives' homes will be carried out. ' to evaluate alternative solutions, and to provide follow-up care needed.

Grantee: Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Hebrew University

Principal Investigator: Lester D. Jaffe, D.S.W.

Research Fellow in Social Work and
Sociology

Paul Baerwald School of Social Work
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Duration of Project: October 2, 1962 through October 1, 1966.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 32:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development (OJD), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

32. YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES BOARD OF GREATER LOS ANGELES, SMALL ACTION PROJECT (Project No. 64007—OJD)

Purpose: To organize, initiate, and evaluate the use of a reception room as a facilitating mechanism to accustom the entering child to school life and as a data-gathering device for the school. This small action project, one aspect of a large-scale, over-all program, was conducted in two elementary schools in Los Angeles, Calif.

Methodology: When students entered school in the middle of the school year, they were assigned to the reception room until sufficient data were collected to facilitate accurate placement. The data-gathering team included the reception room teacher, school counselor, school social worker, school physician, and nurse. When the initial study was completed, the team formulated recommendations regarding school placement and any remedial, instructional, or enrichment procedures that were indicated. The subsequent educational program was of an individualized diagnostic nature with the teacher identifying strengths and weaknesses as they emerged in relation to school curriculum and setting. The program was evaluated through intensive structured interviews with teachers, specialists, administrators, parents, and children.

Grantee: Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles.

Principal Investigator: Joe P. Maldonado
Executive Director
Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los
Angeles
220 North Broadway
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Duration of Project: January 1, 1964 through August 31, 1964.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 33-35:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, Welfare and Social Security Administrations (WA & SSA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

33. EFFECTIVENESS OF SERVICES IN CHANGING VALUES AMONG NEGRO BOYS OF AFDC FAMILIES (Project No. 017—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To test the effectiveness of intensive group services in changing values concerning motivation and levels of aspiration among 69 fatherless Negro boys, 10 through 14 years of age, from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Cleveland, Ohio.

Methodology: From the universe of 308 boys attending the fourth through the sixth grades in one low-income area in Cleveland, 69 fatherless Negro boys were selected and assigned to one experimental and two control groups. The experimental group received intensive group work treatment, including site visits to places of employment and follow-up discussion, lectures by Negro success models and visits to their homes, use of motivational films, individual counseling and guidance, business and planning meetings, and group leadership provided by a professional group worker. The first control group received traditional group work, and the second received no group work; members of both groups had planned interviews with the group worker. Before and after measurements were made by means of tests, interviews with a clinical psychologist, questionnaires completed by mothers, and teachers' appraisals.

Grantee: Goodrich Social Settlement.

Principal Investigator: John W. Cox, M.S.W.
Director
Bell Neighborhood Center
1839 East 81st Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44102

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through September 30, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Ireland, Lola, "Effectiveness of Intensive

Group Work Services in Changing Values of Negro Boys in Fatherless Families," *Welfare in Review*, September 1964.

34. THE SUCCESSFUL URBAN SLUM CHILD: A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF PERSONALITY AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS IN DEPRIVED CHILDREN

(Project No. 200—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To compare relatively successful elementary students from low-income households in depressed neighborhoods of the urban North with average and failing students from identical settings in order to identify different patterns of personal and social development that influence scholastic performance. The focus is on differences in personal and interpersonal situations that mold the highly motivated, average, and failing student. The project location is Central Harlem, New York.

Methodology: About 1,000 third- and sixth-grade students in public schools were selected for study. During the first year, a thorough exploration was made of the school milieu and abilities of each child. Students were classified as relatively successful, average, or failing. Through interviews information was secured regarding the home environment, family relationships, economic circumstances, parental attitudes toward school, and their educational aspirations for their children. Analytic comparisons of home and peer group influences and related matters will be made between the three groups of students.

Grantee: Teachers College, Columbia University.

Principal Investigator: Bernard Mackler, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor of Education

Teachers College, Columbia University

525 West 120 Street

New York, N.Y. 10027

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Reports or Publications: Mackler, Bernard, and Giddings, Morris G., "Cultural Deprivation: A Study in Mythology," *Teachers College Record*, April 1965.

35. EXPERIMENTAL SHORT-TERM READING READINESS STUDY

(Project No. 124—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To determine the effects of a reading readiness nursery school on 4-year-old children from Negro families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Chicago. The project stems from an earlier study, "The Short-Term Reading Readiness Nursery: A Social Intervention Technique."

Methodology: Groups of ten 4-year-old children were enrolled in a special nursery school program with varying types of instruction. Children are tested before and after the school experience. Interviews are conducted with their mothers to secure information regarding the composition and socioeconomic status of families and the mothers' attitudes.

Grantee: University of Chicago.

Principal Investigator: Fred L. Strodbeck, Ph. D.
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
University of Chicago
1126 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill. 60637

Duration of Project: January 1, 1963 through December 31, 1965.

B. YOUTH

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 36-52:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE),
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

36. RELATIONSHIP OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCES TO DELINQUENCY

(Cooperative Research Project No. 201—OE)

Purpose: To discover what school experiences were linked to repeated delinquency among boys in the lowest 20th percentile of the population on mental test scores. The 1,262 boys, 14 years or younger, who had their first police record in Detroit during 1954, comprised the universe for the study.

Methodology: During the first exploratory phase, the total group of boys were studied from data collected from records and files of the Police Youth Bureau, schools, and interviews with the boys and school personnel. The second phase of the project was based on interviews with 50 boys and their teachers to determine the relationship, if any, between repetitive acts of delinquency and the boys' perception of their school experiences. There were 20 pairs of boys, matched in low mental ability, each pair including a "repeater" and a boy with only one recorded delinquency.

Contractor: Wayne State University.

Principal Investigator: William W. Wattenberg, Ph. D.
Professor of Educational Psychology
Wayne State University
Detroit, Mich. 48202

Duration of Project: September 1957 to June 1959.

37. SOCIOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACTORS AMONG THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

(Cooperative Research Project No. 179—OE)

Purpose: To identify the specific trends in interpersonal behavior which characterize the juvenile delinquent; to identify the patterns of parental and teacher response to delinquent behavior; and to demonstrate the patterns of response which increase the likelihood of unsatisfactory behavior on the part of the delinquent. The project was located in Syracuse, N.Y.

Methodology: The study is based on three samples of 14- to 16-year olds with approximately 25 in each group: "delinquents" identified through juvenile court records; "difficult youngsters" identified by teachers as causing concern and disturbance but not involved with legal authorities; "adjusted youngsters" drawn at random from the classmates of the other two groups. The personality trends of each student were measured, and structured interviews were conducted with parents, teachers, and the children involved. From this information it was possible to evaluate the truth or fallacy of the assumption that potentially delinquent patterns of behavior appear at all social class levels, that actual delinquency occurs only where teachers and parents withdraw emotional support and acceptance from the child, and that middle-class "difficult youngsters" come from rejecting homes but receive some support from the teacher, while lower-class "difficult youngsters" come from supporting homes but are rejected by teachers.

Contractor: Syracuse University.

Principal Investigator: George G. Stern, Ph. D.

Associate Professor of Psychology
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Duration of Project: February 1957 to September 16, 1960.

38. THE EFFECTS OF GROUP COUNSELING ON SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT OF UNDERACHIEVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WHO DEMONSTRATE ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR

(Cooperative Research Project No. D-040—OE)

Purpose: To investigate the effect of group counseling on underachieving students with acting-out behavior patterns. About 95 students from 3 schools in similar socioeconomic areas of northern Westchester County, N.Y., participated in the project.

Methodology: There were two experimental and two control groups at each school. A different counselor was assigned to each school to conduct counseling sessions with the students and discussion groups with teachers. Before and after tests were administered to students to determine changes in school adjustment, and to teachers to measure changes in their attitudes toward the students.

Contractor: New York State Education Department.

Principal Investigator: Benjamin Cohn

Board of Cooperative Educational Services
First Supervisory District, Westchester County
546 North Bedford Road
Bedford Hills, N.Y. 10507

Duration of Project: October 1961 to September 1963.

39. A SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SCHOOL VANDALISM

(Cooperative Research Project No. 181—OE)

Purpose: To develop valid generalizations concerning the nature of an act of vandalism, the sociopsychological characteristics of the children involved, their school situation, and their parents' attitudes toward such acts, the school, and commonly accepted values. Children involved in vandalism in or near Syracuse, N.Y., participated in the study.

Methodology: Information was secured regarding approximately 100 acts of vandalism performed by juveniles on school property, on public transportation systems, and in public buildings used for extra-curricular activities. Personality assessments were made on all children involved, and information was secured regarding their attitudes toward school and public property in general. Home environments were evaluated by teachers or social workers, who focused particularly on the parents' attitudes toward acts of vandalism, school, and community values. The children, teachers, school administrators, other pupils, police, and any other witnesses discussed and reconstructed the individual acts of vandalism to secure greater understanding of their significance, including their symbolic meaning.

Contractor: Syracuse University.

Principal Investigator: Nathan Goldman, Ph. D.

Department of Sociology

Syracuse University

Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Duration of Project: February 1957 through July 1959.

40. REFINEMENT OF A NON-VERBAL MEASURE THAT CAN BE USED WITH NON-READERS, SLOW LEARNERS AND MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

(Cooperative Research Project No. 015—OE)

Purpose: To validate a group measure of delinquency proneness, the KD Non-Verbal Scale, which can be used with all children, including non-readers, slow learners, and the mentally retarded; to reconstruct and/or add new picture items to the Scale; to analyze the effectiveness of individual items in distinguishing delinquents from non-delinquents; to test the refined Scale; and to investigate the relationships of the KD Non-Verbal Scale, the KD Checklist, the KD Verbal Scale, and intelligence test scores. Junior high school students, including 2,000 from a city public school system and 400 from two other communities, participated in the study. The project location was Boston, Mass.

Methodology: The children were shown 62 sets of pictures and asked to specify their most and least favorite. Behavioral adjustment data were gathered over a 30-month period by field workers. Relationships between the proneness measure of pictures and the adjustment criteria were then investigated. The KD Non-Verbal Scale was key on the basis of an item analysis of the responses of non-delinquents at several State institutions.

Contractor: Boston University.

Principal Investigator: William C. Kvaraceus
Boston University
Boston, Mass. 02115

Duration of Project: October 1956 to September 1959.

41. LOW SCHOOL STATUS AS A PREDISPOSING FACTOR IN SUBCULTURAL DELINQUENCY

(Cooperative Research Project No. 526—OE)

Purpose: To determine the influence of school status on the behavior of adolescent boys as a method of judging the feasibility of status-oriented delinquency prevention programs in junior and senior high schools. The project was located in New Jersey.

Methodology: This project analyzed data collected regarding a panel of 270 seventh-graders, selected in 1953, and studied annually by means of interviews, school and police records of the boys and the friends, sociometric tests, status ratings by teachers, and cumulative school records. School dropouts were retained in the group by substituting friendship patterns in the occupational setting. The boy's status with their classmates, their delinquent orientation, and the orientation to delinquent and non-delinquent associates were rated annually. The effect of status on the adolescent boy's resistance to antisocial friends was measured. The interrelationship of variables was analyzed by socioeconomic level, race, course in school, and time education was terminated.

Contractor: Rutgers, The State University.

Principal Investigators: Jackson Toby and Marcia L. Toby.

Duration of Project: January 1959 through August 1961.

Address Inquiries to: Jackson Toby, Ph. D.
Professor of Sociology
Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

42. EFFECTS OF A SUMMER COUNSELING PROGRAM WITH POTENTIAL DROPOUTS

(Cooperative Research Project No. S-089—OE)

Purpose: To determine the effects of a summer counseling program

on the subsequent behavior of 976 potential dropouts among the 1963-64 enrollment in grades 8 through 11 in 3 public school districts in Wyoming.

Methodology: Several experimental groups of potential dropouts were counseled in company with their parents or guardians. One group received counseling alone. Experimental and control groups were matched with respect to age, sex, grades, and general ability. The summer counseling program was conducted by regular guidance counselors from schools in the three districts. The effect of the program was measured in terms of its success in securing re-enrollment in the fall, continued attendance through the following year, higher grade-point averages, and fewer disciplinary actions.

Contractor: Wyoming State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: Dwight D. Safar
State Department of Education
Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through July 31, 1965.

43. MOTIVATIONS OF YOUTH FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

(Cooperative Research Project No. 200—OE)

Purpose: To investigate factors that influence decisions to remain in or drop out of school. The study was designed to answer the following questions: What are the distinguishing characteristics of school dropouts? What experiences led to their leaving school? What is their self-image, and how are they perceived by peers and teachers? How do they assess their school experience? What do they do after leaving school, and how well do they do it? The study involved 48⁷ students selected for longitudinal research during their ninth grad in Quincy, Ill., public schools.

Methodology: The study used longitudinal data collected over an 8-year period by the Quincy Youth Development Project. Each of the 138 youth who dropped out before high school graduation was interviewed approximately 6 months after leaving school. Their current or last employers were interviewed regarding their performance. Questionnaires were sent to those who moved more than 50 miles away or entered the armed services. Parents were also interviewed. Among the instruments used to evaluate the youth were the California Psychological Inventory, the California Test of Personality, Junior High Activities Inventory, and Behavior Description Chart. Indices of aggression, withdrawal, and leadership were obtained from teacher ratings.

Contractor: University of Chicago.

Principal Investigators: Paul H. Bowman and Charles V. Mat-

Duration of Project: July 1957 through June 1959.

Address Inquiries to: Paul H. Bowman, Ph. D.
Professor
University of Chicago
1130 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill. 60637

44. ALASKAN NATIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL DROPOUT (Cooperative Research Project No. 878—OE)

Purpose: To attempt to discover why such a large proportion Alaskan native students terminate their education prior to graduation from high school; and to determine what schools can do to increase their holding power.

Methodology: A large percentage of dropouts in the last 10 years for whom records were still available were sent questionnaires to elicit information regarding reasons for dropping out of school prematurely. A sample of 100 students representing the 3 native groups and several geographic areas were interviewed, as were their parents. School officials were also asked for their opinions and knowledge of the school dropout problem.

Contractor: University of Alaska.

Principal Investigator: Charles K. Ray, Ed. D.
Dean, College of Behavioral Science and
Education
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99735

Duration of Project: September 1960 to August 1962.

45. FAMILY FACTORS AND SCHOOL DROPOUT: 1920-1960 (Cooperative Research Project No. 2258—OE)

Purpose: To make longitudinal analyses of the influence of social background and community climate on the educational attainment of white and nonwhite adolescent males; to examine the relation of educational attainment with education and occupation of family head, presence of father in the home, and number of siblings; to explore the relationship between education and first job obtained by youth on entry into the labor force; and to explore changes in the dropout phenomenon between 1920 and 1960 in relation to changes in community structure.

Methodology: Special tabulations were prepared by the Bureau of the Census based on samples of about 5,700 boys from 14 to 17 and 22,000 males aged 20 to 61 in 1962. The data were analyzed for at least nine birth cohorts of whites and five of nonwhites.

Contractor: Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Beverly Duncan, Ph. D.
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through September 30, 1965.

46. DEVELOPMENT OF READING AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE MATERIALS FOR GRADES 7 THROUGH 9 IN DEPRESSED URBAN AREAS

(Cooperative Research Project No. H-022—OE)

Purpose: To collect, analyze, and develop instructional materials to improve reading and related language learning among junior high school children from underprivileged environments; to develop curriculum and teaching guides for training English teachers of culturally deprived children; and to improve reading skills and stimulate interest in reading among children from underprivileged environments. The project location is New York City.

Methodology: In developing instructional materials and methods, the children's reading interests and radio and television program preferences will be taken into account. Existing reading lists will be adapted to reflect the ethnic and social backgrounds of the children. Interviews with junior high school students will be taped to permit analysis of their language patterns, and the application of structural linguistics to reading improvement will be explored.

Contractor: Hunter College.

Principal Investigator: Marjorie B. Smiley, Ph. D.
Professor of Education
Hunter College
City University of New York
New York, N.Y. 10021

Duration of Project: August 1, 1962 through June 30, 1967.

47. SOCIAL CLASS BACKGROUND OF EIGHTH-GRADE PUPILS, SOCIAL CLASS COMPOSITION OF THEIR SCHOOLS, THEIR ACADEMIC ASPIRATIONS AND SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1935—OE)

Purpose: To determine whether the social class composition of junior high schools modified the positive association found in a number of studies between children's social class background and their college aspirations; and to determine whether working-class children are more maladjusted in school than middle-class children. The project involved seven junior high schools in the San Francisco Bay area, California

Methodology: Two questionnaires were completed by 2,400 children in the eighth grade to elicit information regarding their feelings about school, happiness in the classroom, attitudes toward teachers, and related matters. Five teachers made personality and adjustment ratings on each child. Intelligence scores, school grades, attendance records, and school nurse records were compiled for individual children. Social class status was determined by father's occupation and education.

Contractor: Stanford University.

Principal Investigators: Paul Wallin and Leslie C. Waldo.

Duration of Project: January 1963 through June 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Paul Wallin
Department of Sociology
Stanford University
Stanford, Calif. 96128

48. SOCIAL FACTORS IN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AND ASPIRATIONS AMONG NEGRO ADOLESCENTS (Cooperative Research Project No. 1168—OE)

Purpose: To study the educationally relevant behavior and attitude of Southern Negro children and their parents; to relate selected demographic and educational characteristics to educational performance and to determine the effect of various social factors on the educational aspirations of Negro high school students. Approximately 10,000 junior and senior high school students in four Southern States participated.

Methodology: Students were selected from urban and rural counties which provided a range of educational programs. Questionnaires were administered to all students and supplementary information was secured from a sample of their parents. The county was used as the unit of analysis for data bearing on social and economic characteristics. Educational performance was secured from school records.

Contractor: University of North Carolina.

Principal Investigators: Charles E. Bowerman, Professor, and
Ernest Q. Campbell, Professor
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Duration of Project: September 1961 to August 1965.

49. BARRIERS TO COLLEGE ATTENDANCE (FACTORS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL DISCONTINUANCE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES) (Cooperative Research Project No. 008—OE)

Purpose: To determine the proportion of college-ability high school seniors in Arkansas in 1957 who did not continue their education; to determine to what extent rural or urban backgrounds, socioeconomic factors, and individual motivation were related to students' educational and occupational plans.

Methodology: Approximately 15,000 high school students with college ability who graduated from Arkansas high schools in 1957 were asked to reply to a questionnaire concerning their plans for further education and related matters. A follow-up study was made to determine how many graduates actually enrolled in college the following year.

Contractor: Southern State College.

Principal Investigators: Francis Stroup, Ed. D., Professor of Physical Education, and Dean C. Andrew, Ph. D., Academic Dean
Southern State College
Magnolia, Ark. 71753

Duration of Project: October 1956 to October 1958.

50. EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCES OF COUNSELED AND UNCOUNSELED YOUTH 10 YEARS AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1094—OE)

Purpose: To determine the extent to which the post-high-school effectiveness of an experimental, intensive school counseling program in Wisconsin persisted over a 10-year period.

Methodology: In 1948 the 870 sophomores in 4 public high schools were assigned at random to experimental and control groups. The experimental group received intensive counseling during their last 3 years in high school. Follow-up studies were made of all living members of both groups, 6 months, 2½ years, and 5 years after high school graduation. This project extended the follow-up studies for a 10-year period beyond high school. Living subjects were contacted and asked to complete the same questionnaire used in the 5-year study. It was directed toward eliciting information regarding vocational choice and progress, social development and adjustment, academic progress, and related matters.

Contractor: University of Wisconsin.

Principal Investigator: John W. M. Rothney, Ed. D.
Professor of Education
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis. 53706

Duration of Project: July 1961 to June 1963

51. EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2055—OE)

Purpose: To learn the nature and extent of the influence of select types of school experience on educational aspirations of farm youth to determine the extent to which friendships and selected aspects of family life reinforce or negate school influences; to identify differences in the occupational planning process which might explain observed differences in educational aspirations of farm and non-farm youth. The project location is the State of Washington.

Methodology: Background data will be obtained by questionnaire completed in classrooms by approximately 7,600 boys and girls in a probability sample of about 35 rural high schools. Questionnaires will be partially processed immediately to identify farm and rural non-farm families, with the latter serving as a matched control group. Interviews will be held with students, teachers, and counselors to verify the questionnaires and to probe more deeply into the students' relationships with teachers, counselors, parents, and other significant adults. Efforts of the school staff to influence educational aspirations will be compiled. Parents will be contacted by mailed questionnaires designed to elicit information regarding their efforts to influence educational aspirations of children.

Contractor: Washington State University.

Principal Investigator: Walter L. Slocum, Ph. D.
Department of Psychology
Washington State University
Pullman, Wash. 99163

Duration of Project: September 1963 to June 1966.

52. FORMAL EDUCATION IN AN AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITY

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1361—OE)

Purpose: To study the disharmony between the values of school and home, particularly as they relate to differences in career goals and the Indian belief that education threatens individual identity. Indian youth, school administrators, and teachers in the Pine Ridge Sioux community in South Dakota participated in the study.

Methodology: At the outset the study focused on youth between 1 and 21 years of age. The youth, their parents, teachers, and school administrators were interviewed to secure data regarding their respective views of the role of formal education in the life of the individual and the influence of community leaders on the educational ambition and goals of youth. As the study progressed, parents and teachers asked assistance in dealing with problem children in the elementary

grades. Interview and observational data were then compiled on 16 primary school children.

Contractor: Emory University.

Principal Investigator: Murray L. Wax, Ph. D.

Associate Professor of Sociology and
Education

Emory University

Atlanta, Ga. 30322

Duration of Project: August 1, 1962 through July 31, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Wax, Murray L. and Rosalie, "Formal Education in an American Indian Community," Special Monograph, *Social Problems*, Spring 1964. (Published by the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Rochester, Mich.)

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 53-55:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

53. WORK WITH NON-CONFORMING YOUTH IN GANGS IN METROPOLITAN AREA

(Project MH 437—NIMH)

Purpose: To identify community services necessary and beneficial to "hard to reach" youth of street-corner society and to demonstrate intervention techniques to change attitudes and improve behavior. The project was located in St. Louis, Mo.

Methodology: With the cooperation of youth-serving agencies and planning organizations in the city, an advisory committee was appointed to provide functional supervision to the project. The Metropolitan Youth Commission employed detached workers who worked with selected groups of youth. Workers were initially subjected to considerable testing activity but eventually established themselves with the groups as representing the interest of the community but committed to helping group members as needed. Individual and group needs determined the ways individual workers functioned specifically, but there was consistent stress on helping individual members and the group as a whole to perceive themselves in a more acceptable and positive light. Workers also performed "interpretive-liaison" work with the community. Individual and group progress and their relationships to the community organization process were evaluated.

Grantee: Metropolitan Youth Commission.

Principal Investigators: Albert Muscovitz and Lynn M. Irvine, Jr.

Duration of Project: September 1, 1960 through May 31, 1963.

Address Inquiries to: Eugene P. Schwartz, M.S.
Executive Director
Metropolitan Youth Commission
Civil Courts Building
St. Louis, Mo. 63101

54. NORTH SHORE ADOLESCENT PROJECT

(Project MH 451—NIMH)

Purpose: To integrate school and clinic facilities to provide a program of case-finding, referral, and group therapy for about 40 potentially delinquent adolescents and their parents in and around the New York City area; to demonstrate that a specialized program will result in an increase in the number of referrals and that group therapy techniques are effective in treating many adolescents; to determine the criteria of favorable prognosis for group therapy for adolescents and group guidance for parents; and to investigate some correlates of norm-violating behavior and academic underachievement.

Methodology: Intake study was followed by prompt assignment to group or individual therapy. Various media were used to orient school personnel and inform parents about the project. Case-finding and referral were the responsibility of the guidance and psychological staff of the participating school districts. Evaluation and treatment involved a basically parallel program of weekly therapy for adolescent and biweekly guidance for parents. Each adolescent received psychological testing before and after participation in the group. Rating sheets were filled out by teachers, evaluation forms were completed by parents and youngsters, and evaluation statements were made by group counselors.

Grantee: North Shore Child Guidance Center.

Principal Investigator: Arthur K. Young
Executive Director
North Shore Child Guidance Center
Manhasset, N.Y. 11030

Duration of Project: May 1, 1960 through April 31, 1965.

55. PROGRAM FOR DETACHED WORKERS

(Project MH 541—NIMH)

Purpose: To extend the detached worker services of the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago, Ill., to conflict, retreatist, and criminally oriented delinquent groups and to intensify efforts to develop career opportunities for youth in street-corner groups; to conceptualize knowledge about street-corner groups; and to reduce delinquency through an experimental program of detached worker service.

Methodology: Program emphases were on creation of an inner-city youth structure and mobilization of community resources oriented

toward providing legitimate status and career opportunities for youth. Detached workers were responsible for motivating youth for employment, opening up job opportunities, planning programs to prepare youth for employment, and serving as liaison with industry, labor, and trade unions. An inner-city youth organization, composed of leaders of the groups to which detached workers were assigned, was used as a tool to bring leaders and groups to the point of readiness for participation in the inner-city employment, social-recreational, and community service programs.

Grantee: YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago.

Principal Investigator: Charles N. Cooper
Assistant Director
Program for Detached Workers
YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago
19 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill. 60603

Duration of Project: September 1, 1960 through December 31, 1964.

Reports or Publications: Cooper, Charles N., "The Chicago YMCA Detached Workers: Current Status of an Action Program," *Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research, and Action*, Youth Studies Center, University of Southern California, 1964; Short, James F., Jr., and Strodbeck, Fred L., *Group Processes and Gang Delinquency*, University of Chicago Press, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 56:

Children's Bureau (CB), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

56. SCHOOL CENTERED REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR PREGNANT SCHOOL-AGE GIRLS IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Project No. 130—CB)

Purpose: To show the value of cooperative interagency action in meeting the educational, social, physical, and mental health needs of expectant mothers of school age; and to determine whether this cooperative action changes their behavior. About 70 students are enrolled at any given time in this project, which is underway in Washington, D.C.

Methodology: The program provides a full range of services, including continued schooling based upon the regular curriculum, but enriched to include instruction in personal and family living, social customs, mores, and basic individual needs. The girls' health needs are followed and they receive prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care. Both the girls and their parents receive individual counseling

Grantee: District of Columbia Public Schools in cooperation with District of Columbia Departments of Public Health and Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth N. Goodman
Principal, Sharpe Health School
4300 13th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20011

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 57-62:

*Bureau of Family Services (BFS), Welfare Administration, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

57. W-A-Y SUMMER JOB PROGRAM

(Project Nos. 001 and 045—BFS)

Purpose: To permit youth between 12 and 19 years of age in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to participate in the W-A-Y (Washington Action for Youth) Summer Job Program with the stipulation that their earnings from summer employment would not affect their families' eligibility for AFDC. Two Social Security Act plan requirements, Sec. 402(a) (1) and (7), were waived in order to learn whether disregarding summer income increased motivation for employment among AFDC youth. The project was carried out in the District of Columbia in 1963 and 1964.

Methodology: The W-A-Y Summer Job Program provided opportunities for employment to about 1,000 youth each year in private business firms and public agencies. Youth volunteered to participate, received referrals to jobs, and were provided with some group and individual counseling. All eligible youth in AFDC families were referred to the parent project, and were given the same opportunities available to all project youth. The effects of summer employment on juvenile delinquency rates were studied, as were job performance and satisfaction, re-enrollment in school, spending patterns, and social characteristics and problems.

Grantee: District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Donald D. Brewer
Director
Department of Public Welfare
499 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Duration of Project: June 1 through September 30 in both 1963 and 1964.

Reports or Publications: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services, *Pub-*

lic Welfare Demonstration Projects Focus on Education for AFDC Youth, by Dr. Winifred Bell and Raymond F. Clapp, 1965. (Summary report of nine demonstration projects.)

58. WORK SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN IN AFDC FAMILIES AS AN INCENTIVE TO CONTINUING SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

(Project No. 019—BFS)

Purpose: To provide school-related work scholarships to approximately 500 high school students from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in the District of Columbia to enable and encourage youth to remain in high school through graduation; to provide student assistance in clerical, maintenance, and other tasks currently overburdening school personnel; to increase the identification of needy youth with their schools and constructive educational goals; to encourage AFDC families to keep their children in school; to determine the effect of waiving the Social Security Act plan requirement regarding resources so far as youth's part-time earnings are concerned; and to increase mutual understanding by relating schools and public welfare in a joint activity.

Methodology: Schools in the District of Columbia were encouraged to participate in this project, which was carried out jointly with a similar project in behalf of needy youth whose families did not receive welfare assistance. Schools undertook the responsibility of defining tasks, providing supervision, and completing systematic reporting forms. The public welfare agency encouraged families to persuade children to participate and provided counseling as problems emerged. Once youth were accepted, they remained eligible for the work scholarships irrespective of their families' continued eligibility for public assistance. Their part-time earnings were disregarded in determining eligibility. Students were paid at the rate of \$1.25 per hour and could not work more than 5 hours weekly. Selection and continued participation required regular attendance and good citizenship in the school community. The project staff coordinated the efforts of the schools and public welfare, carried out group discussions with teachers and students regarding the goals of the project, helped in problem-solving, and collected and analyzed all reports.

Grantee: District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Catherine G. Welsh

Duration of Project: December 1, 1963 through November 31, 1965.

Reports or Publications: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services, *Public Welfare Demonstration Projects Focus on Education for AFDC Youth*, by Dr. Winifred Bell and Raymond F. Clapp, 1965. (Sum-

Address Inquiries to: Donald D. Brewer
Director
Department of Public Welfare
499 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20001

59. USE OF SELECTED TYPES OF STUDENT AID TO ENCOURAGE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

(Project No. 017—BFS)

Purpose: To test the effect on school attendance, school performance and family relationships of three alternative methods of providing financial aid to youth in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC); and to enable and encourage teen-ager to remain in school through high school graduation. The project is carried out in selected counties in West Virginia by the Department of Public Welfare.

Methodology: Three methods of providing financial aid to student are being tested: (1) payment for school-related work; (2) increase in family assistance grant; (3) scholarship without work requirement. In each instance, the payment amounts to \$15 monthly. Twelve hundred youth were selected at random in the project counties, so that there would be 300 for each experimental group and 300 for a control group. School and public welfare personnel coordinate their effort and make systematic reports. Special interviews are conducted with school dropouts to learn their reasons for discontinuing school and their future plans. Baseline measurements were secured through structured interviews conducted by public welfare workers and a review of school records.

Grantee: West Virginia Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: L. L. Vincent
Commissioner of Welfare
Department of Welfare
1800 Washington Street, East
Charleston, W. Va. 25305

Duration of Project: May 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966.

Reports or Publications: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services, *Public Welfare Demonstration Projects Focus on Education for AFDC Youth*, by Dr. Winifred Bell and Raymond F. Clapp, 1965. (Summary report of nine demonstration projects.)

60. SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON DROPOUTS

(Project No. 026—BFS)

Purpose: To demonstrate the usefulness of social services and special school-related financial assistance in reducing school dropouts; to in-

terpret to the public the need for improving public welfare programs. The project is located in an urban and a rural county in South Carolina.

Methodology: In close cooperation with school officials, children who are potential school dropouts are identified so that visits can be made by public welfare workers to learn if there are barriers to further education that might be modified or removed by the agency, either through services or special financial assistance, with such essentials as shoes, clothing, school fees, etc. Needy school children of all ages are eligible for both services and assistance. Project staff provide individual counseling to families and individuals, serve as liaison with the schools, and engage in public interpretation of the project so that community leaders and organizations will increase their understanding of the relationship between poverty and school problems and the contribution public welfare can make to protecting educational opportunity. Conferences are held with school officials and teachers, parent-teacher organizations, business and professional women, church groups, service clubs, and public officials. Indications for liberalizing public welfare policies are identified and evaluated.

Grantee: South Carolina Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: James C. Kinard, Administrative Assistant, South Carolina Department of Public Welfare.

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through March 31, 1966.

Reports or Publications: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services, *Public Welfare Demonstration Projects Focus on Education for AFDC Youth*, by Dr. Winifred Bell and Raymond F. Clapp, 1965. (Summary report of nine demonstration projects.)

Address Inquiries to: Arthur B. Rivers, Ph. D.

Director

State Department of Public Welfare

Post Office Box 1108

Columbia, S.C. 29202

61. SCHOOL DROPOUT PROJECT IN YOLO COUNTY

(Project No. 025—BFS)*

Purpose: To make a concerted drive to encourage youth in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to return to school; to identify the need for vocational training or job placement and to make necessary referrals; to identify ways that the public welfare agency might systematically encourage adolescents in needy families to complete their education; and to discuss educational goals and problems with parents so that they will help their children remain in school. This project, located in Yolo County, Calif., was patterned after the model Back-to-School Project designed by the

Bureau of Family Services. A group of 203 AFDC youth from 1 through 17 years of age were involved.

Methodology: During August 1963 families with children from 1 through 17 years of age in the AFDC caseload were identified in each target area. Through review of case records and regular visits by welfare workers, youth who were considered potential dropouts were selected for special help. The project staff interviewed the youth and their families, and conferred with school personnel, employment agencies, and other service organizations. Assistance was given with vocational training and job placement when further academic education was considered unfeasible. School enrollment was checked in the fall as one method of evaluating the results of this crash program.

Grantee: California Department of Social Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Edward M. Curley, Director, Yolo County Welfare Department, Woodland, Calif.

Duration of Project: August 1, 1963 through September 30, 1963.

Reports or Publications: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Bureau of Family Services, *Public Welfare Demonstration Projects Focus on Education for AFDC Youth*, by Dr. Winifred Bell and Raymond F. Clapp, 1965. (Summary report of nine demonstration projects.)

Address Inquiries to: John M. Wedemeyer
Director
Department of Social Welfare
Post Office Box 8074
2415 First Avenue
Sacramento, Calif. 95818

*Similar BFS projects were carried out in Colorado (Project No. 005), New Mexico (Project No. 006), Ohio (Project No. 007), and Vermont (Project No. 004). They are summarized in the report noted above.

62. A SOCIAL GROUP WORK ORIENTED CAMP PROGRAM TO MITIGATE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEPRIVATION (Project No. 036—BFS)

Purpose: To experiment with the use of a summer camp in Maine to provide group-work oriented camp experiences to 200 youth, 10 to 17 years of age, from public assistance families, during the summer of 1964; to determine if the benefits to children and families are sufficient to warrant the public welfare agency purchasing and operating the camp so that summer experiences of this type can become part of the normal agency program.

Methodology: The 200 youth, consisting of 90 girls and 110 boys were selected by public welfare workers from the AFDC caseload

Individual biographical, medical, social, and school records were provided for the use of the camp staff in placing, guiding, and supervising children during their stay at the camp. There was particular emphasis on social group work as a method of promoting the social adjustment and acculturation of children. The camp provided a wide range of recreational and cultural activities. Public welfare workers made follow-up studies of children to determine long-range effects.

Grantee: Maine Department of Health and Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Sam Kadison, Director, Maine S-T-A-Y Project.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through September 15, 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Dean Fisher, M.D.

Commissioner

Maine Department of Health and Welfare

Augusta, Maine 04330

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 63-64:

International Office (IO), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

63. INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT YOUTH

(Project No. Israel-8-63—IO)

Purpose: To identify the leaders among delinquents in 10 institutions under the control of the Ministry of Social Welfare in Israel; to identify the criteria for selection of leaders by the peer group; to measure the leaders' influence on the group; and to experiment with methods of using their leadership for rehabilitative purposes.

Methodology: A group of research assistants, including sociologists and social group workers with recognized observational skills, lived in the institutions to study the formal and informal structure, the normative and value systems, and their impact on individuals; and to identify natural leaders and describe the nature of their involvement in the life of the institution, and the type and extent of their influence on individuals and the group. Their observations were checked against the evaluations of staff.

Grantee: Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem, Israel

Principal Investigator: Rachel Hunter, M.A.

Director of Research

Ministry of Social Welfare

Jerusalem, Israel

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through September 30, 1965.

64. AN ACTION-RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE FORCIBLY ACTING IN "STREET CORNER GROUPS"

(Project No. Israel-1-62—IO)

Purpose: To identify and analyze the characteristics and special needs of "street-corner groups"; to determine their accessibility to a street-club approach; and to test the effect of this approach in modifying their attitudes and behavior. The project was conducted in Tel Aviv, Israel.

Methodology: The street-club approach was tested by placing group workers in contact with 14- to 18-year-old boys who congregated in low-income areas of Tel Aviv. The workers provided short-term group work, intended to support positive group factors, with the goal of referral to established group work services. Individualized service was provided to "isolates" in the hope of generating interest and capacity for constructive group activities. Information was secured regarding the attitudes of youth toward their families, schools, accepted authority figures, and authority in general; family background including history of nonconformity; school and police records; group structure and the status of individuals in the group, with special emphasis on the personality and influence of the leader; and the reactions of individuals and groups to accepted forms of social activity.

Grantee: Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem, Israel.

Principal Investigator: Aryeh Leissner

Director

Action-Research Project

26 Sirkin Street

Post Office Box 3505

Tel Aviv, Israel

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through December 31, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 65-82:

*Office of Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Youth Development (OJD)
Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare*

65. YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES BOARD OF GREATER LOS ANGELES, PLANNING PROJECT

(Project No. 62007—OJD)

Purpose: To plan a large-scale program to increase the opportunities for profitable employment and constructive citizen participation among youth. The population studied included all youth under 18 years of age, with special attention to potential dropouts and out-of-school, unemployed youth.

Methodology: Job promotion, job upgrading, recreation, and preventive in-school counseling were approached experimentally in demonstration projects established on a neighborhood or limited area basis in order to work out the most feasible and effective program to improve youth opportunities. The changing needs of employers for unskilled and semi-skilled labor were studied, and a survey was made of employment opportunities in community services, including private and public agencies.

Grantee: Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles.

Principal Investigator: Joe P. Maldonado

Executive Director

Youth Opportunities Board of Greater
Los Angeles

220 North Broadway

Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through December 31, 1963.

66. HUNTER'S POINT YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES CENTER— SMALL ACTION PROJECT

(Project No. 63009—OJD)

Purpose: To establish a Youth Opportunities Center concerned with youth employment in the Hunter's Point district of San Francisco; to provide an orderly process through which the community may focus on problems of youth employment; to place the greatest possible number of youth in training programs or on jobs; and to design and conduct research regarding the effect of training and job placement on juvenile delinquency and related social problems. About 1,000 youth between 15 and 22 years of age are involved in this small action project.

Methodology: In cooperation with youth and their families, an individualized plan was made to prepare youth for, or place them in, appropriate jobs. This process included: intake and orientation; testing and discussion of results; career and family counseling; placement in training programs, on jobs, or both; and referral to other community services. Seven agencies participated in the project: Youth for Service, California State Employment Service, San Francisco Police Department, Hunter's Point Boys Club, San Francisco Welfare Department, San Francisco Unified Schools, and Hunter's Point Bayview Community Center. The Youth Opportunities Center housed the central administrative staff and workers detached from participating agencies. Evaluation was made of program effectiveness as reflected in changes in overt behavior patterns and job performance, and administrative effectiveness as reflected in staff relationships and capacity for joint functioning.

Grantees: United Community Fund and Committee on Youth of S
Francisco.

Principal Investigator: David F. DeMarche, Ph. D.
Acting Director
United Community Fund of San Francis
2015 Steiner Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

Duration of Project: June 28, 1963 through September 13, 1965.

67. NEW HAVEN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(Project Nos. 62002 and 63010—OJD)

Purpose: To provide ways in which youth can achieve success in occupation, education, and personal adjustment; and to work with youth who are failing in order to remedy their difficulties. The program focused on youth from about 10 to 21 years of age who resided in the six inner-city neighborhoods where most of the city's social and economic problems are concentrated.

Methodology: During the planning phase of the youth development program (Project No. 62002), youth problems were defined, target groups were identified, and data regarding youth and their problems were collected and analyzed. In the action phase (Project No. 63010) broad community programs were instituted in order to solve the problems. The programs emphasized mass and group activities rather than individualized services and involved the community's basic social institutions, including the city school system, management, labor, employment agencies, public and private health and welfare agencies, a law enforcement and correction agencies. Emphasis was given to efforts to increase opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Evaluation instruments included a record system for data collection, questionnaires, interview guides, family functioning scales, socioeconomic class scales, and a variety of personality tests.

Grantee: Community Progress, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Mitchell Sviridoff
Executive Director
Community Progress, Inc.
270 Orange Street
New Haven, Conn. 06511

Duration of Project: May 1, 1962 through August 31, 1963 (Project No. 62002); September 1, 1963 through October 30, 1964 (Project No. 63010).

68. WASHINGTON ACTION FOR YOUTH

(Project Nos. 63007 and 64012—OJD)

Purpose: To plan and sponsor a juvenile delinquency prevention program in a high-problem area of the Northwest section of Washington.

ton, D.C.; to extend successful innovative programs to other problem areas in the District of Columbia.

Methodology: Tasks of the planning period included: Target area selection; analysis of theories of delinquency; baseline survey; assessment of existing services; choice of intervention techniques; development of program design and action strategy; development of instruments for program evaluation and net impact study; and preparation of the comprehensive demonstration proposal. Washington Action for Youth was an organization representing community leaders, private agencies, the District of Columbia government, and the Federal Government. During the planning phase of this project, a summer job program was carried out in behalf of 600 youth from 16 through 18 years of age who had limited access to jobs. "Roving Leaders" of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation provided counseling. This short-term project and its implications for action were incorporated into the final over-all project design.

Grantee: United Planning Organization, Inc. (Washington Action for Youth).

Principal Investigator: James Banks
Executive Director
United Planning Organization, Inc.
1225 19th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: April 12, 1963 through September 19, 1964.

69. WASHINGTON ACTION FOR YOUTH, PILOT ACTION PROGRAM

(Project No. 64002—OJD)

Purpose: To accelerate the acquisition of reading skills and vocabulary in preparation for involving students in an intensive educational program; to use programmed material and methods to orient students so as to prevent or reduce delinquent behavior. The Institute for Educational Research received a subcontract to develop materials, provide technical supervision, and prepare an experimental project design. The two target populations were children entering school in the first or second grade and living in high delinquency areas in the District of Columbia, and school dropouts who attended a youth counseling center. This pilot action project was part of a large-scale program, the Washington Action for Youth.

Methodology: The first phase tested the effectiveness of programmed instruction material in increasing employment readiness, motivation, and communication skills among the older youth. The second phase involved the development of programmed instruction techniques to improve communication skills of the elementary school children. An

used to measure results. The Progressive Choice Method of developing reading skills was used in the effort to reduce the incidence of delinquency. Programing technique devices were designed to improve social behavior, frustration tolerance, planning ability, responsiveness, and levels of aspiration.

Grantee: United Planning Organization, Inc. (Washington Actio for Youth).

Principal Investigator: James Banks
Executive Director
United Planning Organization, Inc.
1225 19th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: September 10, 1963 through January 10, 1964

70. PLANNING FOR CHICAGO PROJECT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

(Project Nos. 62010 and 64011—OJD)

Purpose: To develop plans for comprehensive demonstrations of juvenile delinquency prevention and control in selected neighborhoods.

Methodology: Interdisciplinary coordinated planning was initiated to select target areas and to propose specific action programs. Residents of the selected areas participated in the planning process with representatives of public and private institutions and agencies. Previous studies and reports of demonstrations were reviewed to identify the cultural patterns in the selected areas, the expectations regarding youth behavior and development, and the available community resources. Final determination of priorities for action programs was made by the Joint Youth Development Committee. Evaluative research designs were prepared.

Grantee: Joint Youth Development Committee

Principal Investigator: Charles P. Livermore, M S W
Executive Director
Joint Youth Development Committee
185 North Wabash
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Duration of Project: August 15, 1963 through February 29, 1964.

71. BOSTON YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT

(Project Nos. 63005 and 64008—OJD)

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of delinquent behavior among boys from 12 to 17 years of age who reside in three high delinquency areas of the city.

Methodology: During the planning phase (Project No. 63005), data were collected regarding social problems and trends in the target areas.

including anticipated displacement and resettlement of families, local neighborhood conditions, available services, parental and child attitudes as they related to the nature, frequency, and distribution of youth problems, and the relationship between accessibility of services and incidence of delinquent activities. The analysis of these data was used to formulate a statement of the community's goals for, and expectations of, its youthful population. A conceptual framework for an action-research-demonstration program was developed, based upon the hypothesis that strengthening the processes by which youth learn and perform their roles at home, at school, and in the neighborhood will lead to more lawful behavior. The action program (Project No. 64008) included 16 programs directed toward youth and selected adults who had a marked influence on youth role performance. The programs included job training and employment; coordinated neighborhood-based health, welfare, and legal services for families; college campus summer programs for high school students; college scholarships for needy youth; and a youth employment program for 1,600 dropouts. Special school activities included pre-school classes, rapid-reading programs, intensive counseling and guidance, a work-study program, after-school tutoring and enrichment activities, a home-school liaison center, and summer camping for youth with special needs. Evaluative research methodology was planned to determine the relative effect of the various components on delinquent behavior in the target area.

Grantee: Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Joseph S. Slavet

Executive Director

Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.

18 Tremont Street

Boston, Mass. 02108

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through January 31, 1964 (Project No. 63005); February 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965 (Project No. 64008).

72. COMMUNITY ACTION FOR DETROIT YOUTH

(Project No. 62009 OJD)

Purpose: To identify, collect, and analyze data regarding delinquency-producing forces in a "receptor" area and a high delinquency "feeder" area, and to study the effect of the influx of families into the "receptor" area from the "feeder" area.

Methodology: This planning project involved the development of a conceptual framework for a major demonstration project; the preparation of procedures for establishing baseline measurements and

used to measure results. The Progressive Choice Method of developing reading skills was used in the effort to reduce the incidence of delinquency. Programming technique devices were designed to improve social behavior, frustration tolerance, planning ability, responsiveness, and levels of aspiration.

Grantee: United Planning Organization, Inc. (Washington Act for Youth).

Principal Investigator: James Banks
Executive Director
United Planning Organization, Inc.
1225 19th Street NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: September 10, 1963 through January 10, 1964

70. PLANNING FOR CHICAGO PROJECT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

(Project Nos. 62010 and 64011—OJD)

Purpose: To develop plans for comprehensive demonstrations of juvenile delinquency prevention and control in selected neighborhoods.

Methodology: Interdisciplinary coordinated planning was initiated to select target areas and to propose specific action programs. Residents of the selected areas participated in the planning process with representatives of public and private institutions and agencies. Previous studies and reports of demonstrations were reviewed to identify the cultural patterns in the selected areas, the expectations regarding youth behavior and development, and the available community resources. Final determination of priorities for action programs was made by the Joint Youth Development Committee. Evaluative research designs were prepared.

Grantee: Joint Youth Development Committee.

Principal Investigator: Charles P. Livermore, M.S.W.
Executive Director
Joint Youth Development Committee
185 North Wabash
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Duration of Project: August 15, 1963 through February 29, 1964.

71. BOSTON YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES PROJECT

(Project Nos. 63005 and 64008—OJD)

Purpose: To reduce the incidence of delinquent behavior among boys from 12 to 17 years of age who reside in three high delinquency areas of the city.

Methodology: During the planning phase (Project No. 63005), data were collected regarding social problems and trends in the target areas.

including anticipated displacement and resettlement of families, local neighborhood conditions, available services, parental and child attitudes as they related to the nature, frequency, and distribution of youth problems, and the relationship between accessibility of services and incidence of delinquent activities. The analysis of these data was used to formulate a statement of the community's goals for, and expectations of, its youthful population. A conceptual framework for an action-research-demonstration program was developed, based upon the hypothesis that strengthening the processes by which youth learn and perform their roles at home, at school, and in the neighborhood will lead to more lawful behavior. The action program (Project No. 64008) included 16 programs directed toward youth and selected adults who had a marked influence on youth role performance. The programs included job training and employment; coordinated neighborhood-based health, welfare, and legal services for families; college campus summer programs for high school students; college scholarships for needy youth; and a youth employment program for 1,600 dropouts. Special school activities included pre-school classes, rapid-reading programs, intensive counseling and guidance, a work-study program, after-school tutoring and enrichment activities, a home-school liaison center, and summer camping for youth with special needs. Evaluative research methodology was planned to determine the relative effect of the various components on delinquent behavior in the target area.

Grantee: Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Joseph S. Slavet

Executive Director

Action for Boston Community Development, Inc.

18 Tremont Street

Boston, Mass. 02108

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through January 31, 1964 (Project No. 63005); February 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965 (Project No. 64008).

72. COMMUNITY ACTION FOR DETROIT YOUTH

(Project No. 62009—OJD)

Purpose: To identify, collect, and analyze data regarding delinquency-producing forces in a "receptor" area and a high delinquency "feeder" area, and to study the effect of the influx of families into the "receptor" area from the "feeder" area.

Methodology: This planning project involved the development of a conceptual framework for a major demonstration project; the preparation of procedures for establishing baseline measurements and evaluating existing data; the selection of project sites and the involve-

ment of citizens; and the pretesting of specific action programs. Individual and family problems, group and intergroup conflicts, attitudes, practices, and value systems, and the dynamics of mobility the "feeder" and "receptor" areas were studied. Formal and informal organizations in both areas were identified, including all available public and private agencies and institutions. Mechanisms were established to provide systematic feedback of appropriate information to the total community.

Grantee: Mayor's Committee for Community Renewal, Detroit.

Principal Investigator: Robert P. Roselle
Director
Mayor's Committee for Community Renewal
850 Guardian Building
Detroit, Mich. 48226

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through September 30, 1964.

73. PROGRAM PLANNING PROJECT FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

(Project No. 62005—OJD)

Purpose: To control and prevent delinquency in the two highest delinquency areas of Minneapolis, Minn., by developing a program for maximum use and coordination of public and private services.

Methodology: Information was collected and analyzed on behavior problems of youth, the number of actual and potential dropouts, and the job opportunities available. All agencies and social services in the delinquency areas were identified, and their respective roles in action programs in behalf of youth were defined. Techniques of coordination were studied. An action program and a research design were prepared.

Grantee: Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Larry Harris, M.A.
Director
Youth Development Project
Washington School
Chicago at Sixth Street
Minneapolis, Minn. 55415

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through July 31, 1964.

74. DELINQUENCY CONTROL HUMAN RESOURCES PLANNING PROJECT

(Project Nos. 63003, 64003, and 64013—OJD)

Purpose: To increase the capabilities and life chances of cultural

deprived youth, and to decrease nonconforming behavior, especially delinquency, in an inner-city target area of St. Louis, Mo.

Methodology: During the planning phase (Project Nos. 63003 and 64003), the distribution of, and factors associated with, juvenile delinquency and other selected types of social pathology were analyzed; the available social agency resources were surveyed, and gaps in community services were identified. In the action phase (Project No. 64013), the St. Louis Human Development Corporation mobilized public and private agency resources to provide services in the target area. The following action programs were developed: (1) Neighborhood Stations to enlist citizen participation and to coordinate services; (2) an over-all employment program to find neighborhood job opportunities, to provide training, including on-the-job training, for unemployed youth, to teach household repair skills, and to provide specialized training scholarships and assistance; (3) educational programs which included efforts to increase motivation among present students, a team approach to educational diagnosis and planning for individual youth, tutorial projects for suspended students, school readiness programs, a volunteer preschool project, and a special program for disruptive and delinquent junior high school students; (4) youth programs which focused on leadership training, study-work-play camps, special programs for school dropouts, counseling for youth on probation, establishment of youth councils, drop-in-centers, and various enrichment activities, and for which the services of detached workers were made available; (5) community health programs designed to increase the willingness of residents to use health services, and to provide screening, prevention, and treatment programs.

Grantee: St. Louis Human Development Corporation.

Principal Investigator: Wayne Vasey

General Manager

St. Louis Human Development Corporation

Civil Courts Building

St. Louis, Mo. 63101

Duration of Project: September 15, 1962 through October 1, 1963 (Project Nos. 63003 and 64003); April 22, 1964 through April 21, 1965 (Project No. 64013).

75. PLANNING PROPOSAL FOR HARLEM YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED

(Project No. 62008—OJD)

Purpose: To improve the lot of youth through the amelioration of conditions which interfere with social, educational, economic, and moral development, with special emphasis on devising ways to create

a climate consistent with a positive self-image and the use of social constructive models for youth in Harlem, New York.

Methodology: All available data regarding youth problems in Harlem were analyzed, including data concerning social and psychological factors which generate and maintain specific types of social and personal pathology. A comprehensive action strategy and programs implement it were developed to attack the problem of delinquency; methods of stimulating community understanding and involvement were devised; and an evaluative research design was prepared.

Grantee: Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited.

Principal Investigator: Livingston Wingate
Executive Director
HARYOU-ACT, Inc.
20092 7th Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10027

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through December 31, 1963.

76. MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH: A PROPOSAL FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY BY EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES

(Project No. 62004—OJD)

Purpose: To create a new climate of opportunity for youth with emphasis on educational and work programs in the Lower East Side of New York City.

Methodology: An intensive action project was planned using new approaches and the combined resources of social, educational, religious, and civic institutions and agencies. Emphasis was given recruitment of staff, inservice training, and professional preparation for teachers, vocational counselors, and social workers. Three types of research were planned: Basic research on the definition, distribution, origins, and nature of juvenile delinquency; evaluation of specific social service programs; and evaluation of the net impact of service programs on such variables as the rate and types of nonconforming behavior, social integration, and residents' attitudes toward the community. Baseline measurements were established from material collected in 2,000 interviews.

Grantee: Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Bertram M. Beck, M.S.
Executive Director
Mobilization for Youth, Inc.
214 East Second Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

Duration of Project: April 16, 1962 through April 15, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Mobilization for Youth, *Program Report 1963*; numerous articles in the professional journals.

77. SYRACUSE ACTION FOR YOUTH

(Project Nos. 63002, 64006, and 64016—OJD)

Purpose: To reduce juvenile delinquency and to develop competence among disadvantaged youth through coordinated educational, employment, and community services programs; to develop the competence of residents through direct participation in problem solving; and to reintegrate delinquent youth into the community.

Methodology: In the initial phase (Project Nos. 63002 and 64006), community agencies and organizations cooperated in planning the demonstration program, establishing baseline data, conducting evaluation studies of key programs, and devising methods of measuring the impact of new programs. Project No. 64016 was the action program. It included: (1) Educational approaches such as teacher training to improve skills through team planning and workshops; corrective-reading classes, school reading clinics, use of portable language laboratories, a summer language arts program, and resident summer camp reading programs; development of new reading materials; team guidance services, and a re-entry program for school dropouts; community school programs for neighborhood residents, and neighborhood study centers; integrated school-work programs, odd job employment service, and terminal programs for the determined dropouts; (2) an employment program, operated by the Youth Job Center, intended to enhance the employability of youth through a range of experimental techniques in recruitment, individual evaluation, training, and placement; and (3) information and referral service, area coordinating service, detached workers, legal services, neighborhood recreational opportunities, special youth programs such as neighborhood youth councils and teen centers, homemaker services, special health programs, group resident programs, and treatment programs for delinquents and unmarried mothers, provided by the Community Services Division. Emphasis was placed on involving residents in problem-solving efforts in their own and the neighborhood's behalf.

Grantee: Mayor's Commission for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Benjamin Zimmerman

Executive Director

Crusade for Opportunity in Syracuse and
Onondaga County, Inc.

130 West Genesee Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through June 30, 1964 (Project Nos. 63002 and 64006); July 1, 1964 through April 30, 1965 (Project No. 64016).

78. LANE COUNTY DELINQUENCY PROJECT

(Project Nos. 63001, 64001, and 64010—OJD)

Purpose: To reduce unemployment, delinquency, and maladjustment of youth and their families in South Eugene, Junction City, and Oalridge, Oreg., through a realignment and enrichment of various educational, occupational, and social service programs.

Methodology: Research was conducted in the planning phase (Project Nos. 63001 and 64001) to learn the nature and extent of delinquency in rural and small city environments, the nature of community structure and organization as they relate to delinquency, the resources for delinquency control programs, and the possible role of the school in delinquency prevention. The action phase (Project No. 64010) expanded and refocused present programs and developed new services: a comprehensive, coordinated effort to create an adaptive institutional structure and to fill gaps in community resources: (1) Education: programs, including school-based curriculum planning committee and a curriculum and methods development center; opportunities for orientation to the world of work, basic skills training, work experience programs, and pretechnical training; special projects such as enrichment teachers at the elementary level, special group resource teachers at the secondary level, and tutorial programs; problem identification, testing, guidance, and counseling; and student teacher and teacher training programs; (2) the youth employment program, including Youth Opportunity Center designed to develop the employment potential of unemployed, out-of-school youth through a range of services such as testing, counseling, work orientation, job development, and job placement; (3) the Community Agency Demonstration Program operated as part of the Lane County Youth Study Board, and including the Cooperative Agency Service which provided social services to 150 families each year; the Agency Planning and Development Service for program evaluation, planning, and resource development for agencies providing group services; and the Agency Information Center Program which publicized gaps in community services. A volunteer program was developed, and the YMCA and YWCA carried out small group and girl-dropout programs.

Grantee: Lane County Youth Study Board, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Kenneth Polk, Ph. D.

Executive Director

Lane County Youth Study Board, Inc.

1901 Garden Avenue

Eugene, Oreg. 97401

Duration of Project: August 15, 1962 through February 14, 1964 (Project Nos. 63001 and 64001); February 15, 1964 through February 14, 1965 (Project No. 64010).

79. COMMUNITY ACTION FOR YOUTH: A PROPOSAL FOR A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THROUGH YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

(Project Nos. 62001 and 63008—OJD)

Purpose: To introduce in the Hough Area, Cleveland, Ohio, programs to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency; to increase educational achievement of youth; and to facilitate the formation of stable child-rearing units.

Methodology: In the planning phase (Project No. 62001), a working definition of delinquency was established. A community-wide program of coordination emphasizing institutional services, cultural components, economic organization, and family conditions was planned and organized. Four action programs were implemented in Project No. 63008. They were designed to enhance educational and vocational achievement; provide remedial or rehabilitative services and programs of social control or social supervision; strengthen the community context within which children and youth develop; and coordinate the efforts of social organizations and institutions. Each program included consultation, case coordination, inservice training, ancillary services, and information feedback. Three procedures were used to assess the effects of the program: Time series analysis, Wilkins base expectancy method, and Chain base expectancy method. Juvenile delinquency and other data were collected to serve a variety of evaluative, descriptive, and theoretical purposes.

Grantee: Community Action for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Ray O. Lewis

Executive Director

Community Action for Youth, Inc.

1837 East 79th Street

Cleveland, Ohio 44103

Duration of Project: March 26, 1962 through June 30, 1963 (Project No. 62001); July 1, 1963 through December 31, 1964 (Project No. 63008).

80. PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA

(Project No. 62006—OJD)

Purpose: To prepare a plan of action, research, and training to improve social conditions and individual adjustment, with special attention to child development, family life, and preparation for adulthood.

Methodology: Two types of task force were organized to work out the plan: A professional task force, drawn from city and State departments, schools and universities, and private agencies, defined problems.

evaluated existing services, and devised action programs in child development, family life, job training and placement, health care, and neighborhood improvement; a leadership task force was responsible for screening and establishing priorities among the programs suggested by the professional task force.

Grantee: Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Samuel Dash

Executive Director

Philadelphia Council for Community Advancement, Inc.

603 Land Title Building

Philadelphia, Pa. 19110

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through December 31, 1963.

81. GREATER HOUSTON ACTION FOR YOUTH PROJECT

(Project Nos. 62003 and 64014—OJD)

Purpose: To control and prevent juvenile delinquency by strengthening informal social controls, expanding opportunities, encouraging neighborhood involvement, and generating and guiding changes in social service structure in Houston and Harris counties, Tex.; to identify additional services needed by demonstration area residents. The project focused on 500 unemployed high school students and school dropouts between 16 and 22 years of age.

Methodology: During the planning period (Project No. 62003), an intensive study of social conditions and human relations was conducted by members of the research team and indigenous leaders in the target area. The demonstration phase (Project No. 64014) utilized two simultaneous approaches: (1) Innovative changes in the service structure, facilitated by providing a consultation service on program development for social agencies and the community at large; (2) encouragement of residents to use available and emerging opportunities to achieve maximum independence. The neighborhood organization process was used to communicate with, gain access to, and involve neighborhood residents in action programs. Houston Action for Youth, Inc. was established in the target area to administer the neighborhood development, youth employment, research programs, and information and referral service centers, and to develop needed task forces. The youth employment program provided job-finding services; experimented with new approaches and techniques for recruiting, testing, and counseling youth; developed educational, workshop, on-the-job, and institutional training programs; and recruited and trained professional staff and indigenous leaders.

Grantee: Houston Action for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Helen J. Lewis, ACSW
Executive Director
Houston Action for Youth, Inc.
2211 North Main Street
Houston, Tex. 77009

Duration of Project: April 1, 1962 through May 31, 1964 (Project No. 62003); June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965 (Project No. 64014).

82. A STUDY OF YOUTH AND CHILDREN IN GREATER CHARLESTON

(Project Nos. 63004, 64004, and 64009—OJD)

Purpose: To initiate community processes and programs to help residents in disadvantaged neighborhoods in Kanawha County, W. Va., to function freely, productively, and intelligently in modern urban situations; to provide needed and adequate services.

Methodology: During the planning phase (Project Nos. 63004 and 64004), studies were made of population mobility, social stratification, school dropouts, juvenile delinquency, and employment opportunities; community leaders and professionals concerned with delinquency and crime were interviewed; factors leading to social pathology were identified; and available agency and institutional resources were surveyed. In the action phase (Project No. 64009), workers were assigned to neighborhoods to secure an understanding of their cultures and values, to help residents develop skills through cooperative action, to build a bridge between the neighborhood and the county, and to help residents become a productive force in the life of the community. A 3-year program was planned to place special teachers in rural areas. Ten schools were selected to serve as community centers for extended hours, daily. Residents were involved in planning services including recreational activities, adult education, family counseling, and arts and crafts classes. Kindergarten programs were provided for disadvantaged children with special attention given to developing motivation and personal confidence. To increase awareness of the problems of disadvantaged children and to provide information regarding community resources, annual workshops were planned for agency and institutional personnel. An employment program was planned to provide recruitment, preliminary testing and basic work training through the Kanawha Employment for Youth Training Center, a U.S. Department of Labor project. An opportunity camp was planned to provide a resident situation for on-the-job training of youth from remote areas. The health and welfare program included the services of psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers to assist children in their school and home adjustment. The recre-

ation program included mobile recreation units established in cooperation with the YMCA, volunteer work in the Youth Leadership Institute, community group activities in neighborhood store-fronts, and intra-neighborhood sports programs. West Virginia University carried out an independent appraisal of program effectiveness. Neighborhood residents assisted with research in areas reflecting their special interests.

Grantee: Action for Appalachian Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Mary Duren

Director

Action for Appalachian Youth, Inc.

208 Nelson Building

Charleston, W. Va. 25301

Duration of Project: September 1, 1962 through January 31, 1964 (Project Nos. 63004 and 64004); February 1, 1964 through January 31, 1965 (Project No. 64009).

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 83-85:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, Welfare and Social Security Administrations (WA & SSA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

83. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGRO AND WHITE YOUTH

(Project No. 164—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To make a longitudinal study of the employment experiences of vocational students. The employment period covers from 3 to 7 years, depending on the time of graduation or dropout of each student. This extends an earlier pilot study of Negro-white employment differentials conducted during 1962-63. The project is being carried out in four large eastern metropolitan areas.

Methodology: Approximately 14,000 high school graduates are being studied—6,000 Negroes, 1,000 Puerto Ricans, and 7,000 whites (non-Puerto Ricans). Substantively the research will provide a considerable body of material concerning the induction into the labor market of Negro and white youth who do not continue their education beyond high school. In particular, it will yield data on discrimination among industries, the effects of de facto segregation as distinct from race, and the relative employment opportunities of Negro and white youth according to industry, community, type of training, IQ, scholastic performance, and work-study participation.

Grantee: Johns Hopkins University.

Principal Investigator: Bernard Levenson, Ph. D.
Research Associate
Department of Social Relations
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md. 21218

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through April 30, 1967.

84. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES IN SCHOOL DROPOUTS

(Project No. 115—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To discover the factors associated with occupational aspirations and expectations of high school youth of lower-class origin in the Syracuse, N.Y., public schools. The focus was on experiences in the 2 years following school dropout.

Methodology: A sample of 98 school dropouts were interviewed in the spring and summer of 1962, approximately 2 years after leaving school. Information was collected regarding family and educational background, delinquency, marital status, labor force and employment experience, and characteristics of dropouts with favorable and unfavorable employment experiences.

Grantee: Syracuse University.

Principal Investigator: S. M. Miller, Ph. D.
Professor of Sociology
Syracuse University Youth Development
Center
404 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Duration of Project: October 15, 1962 through April 15, 1964.

Reports or Publications: Miller, S. M., "The Outlook of Working-Class Youth," *Blue-Collar World: Studies of the American Worker*, ed. by Arthur B. Shostak and William Gomberg, Englewood Cliffs N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1964; Miller, S. M., and Harrison, Ira E., "Types of Dropouts: 'The Unemployables'," *Ibid*; Schiller, Jeffry, "Two Years in the Syracuse Labor Market: Work Experience of Dropouts," *Welfare in Review*, June 1965.

85. PERSONAL, INTERPERSONAL, AND COMMUNITY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ILLEGITIMATE PREGNANCIES AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS

(Project No. 028—WA & SSA)

Purpose: To study social-psychological and organizational mechanisms operating in the prevention and treatment of the problem of illegitimacy among teenage girls in Michigan.

Methodology: The first year was devoted to pilot work with a sample of about 24 married pregnant girls and unmarried mothers and the same

number of non-pregnant high school age girls, who were compared with respect to social-psychological characteristics, perceived attitudes toward and standards of sexual behavior, control of such behavior, and background variables. During the second year, there was concentration on data collection and analysis, further development of theory, and testing of specific hypotheses. A second sample, comprising a wider selection of the total population, was drawn in the same urban area. Group interviews were held with the girls, and a battery of tests was administered to elicit information regarding their families, peer groups, and neighborhoods, and to deepen understanding regarding the structure, standards, and values held in relation to preventive controls. Interviews were also held with personnel in community agencies that provided assistance to unwed mothers. In the final phase, school dropouts were traced to identify all cases of illegitimate pregnancy. These cases were matched to the control group, and a matched pair analysis was made using the initial questionnaires to test hypotheses concerning conditions that predispose to illegitimate pregnancy.

Grantee: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigators: Ronald Lippitt, Ph. D.
Institute for Social Research
and
Henry J. Meyer, Ph. D.
School of Social Work
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through October 31, 1963.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 86-101:

*Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT), Manpower
Administration, U.S. Department of Labor*

86. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR RURAL WORKERS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA (Project No. 20-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To provide for the recruitment, screening, counseling, and referral for training and job placement, of at least 160 unemployed and underemployed rural workers, 16 years of age and older, who, for reasons of vocational and/or personal inadequacies, would be rejected by the screening techniques normally used by the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT).

Methodology: The recruitment activities were carried out jointly by the project staff and two established rural leadership programs, the Cooperative Extension Service and the State Vocational Education

for Agriculture. A minimum of 500 prospective participants were invited to attend small group meetings at various sites throughout the State so that they could learn about the program. Interested individuals were screened to eliminate those with severe physical and mental handicaps. The remainder of the group was given the usual intelligence, aptitude, and interest tests, as well as special procedures, including literacy tests, that were developed for the rural Alabama population. Adults were screened for four types of training: Brick masonry, carpentry, meat processing, and repair and operation of farm machinery. All trainees participated in the counseling program which consisted of formally scheduled, weekly group counseling sessions and informal counseling activities which continued until at least 6 weeks after trainees were placed in jobs. The training activities were not part of this contract, but there was careful coordination and cooperation between the training and counseling staffs. The post-training job histories of trainees will be followed for 1 year after placement.

Contractor: Tuskegee Institute.

Project Director: B. D. Mayberry, Ph. D.

Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee, Ala. 36083

Duration of Project: January 17, 1964 through August 31, 1965.

87. ARMY VOLUNTEER REJECTEE PROGRAM

(Project No. 16-64—OMAT)*

Purpose: To demonstrate that unemployed, out-of-school, rejected Army volunteers between 16 and 20 years of age can be qualified for successful employment by a coordinated plan of services including individual counseling, training, job placement, and referral to other community services. Approximately 500 youth were expected to participate in this Washington, D.C., project.

Methodology: The project interviewer for the Washington area processed all youth rejected at any of the 10 U.S. Army recruiting stations. Whenever a youth scored below 28 on the Enlistment Screening Test and was rejected as a consequence, he was referred for an immediate appointment with the project interviewer. The interviewer secured background information and worked out a plan of action with the rejectee. Arrangements were made with the Employment Service for testing, vocational counseling, and referral for training or employment. The counseling included attention to job attitudes, work habits, and the preparation of job applications. Youth were given assistance in job placement, and the project staff maintained contact with them and their families, or any community agencies involved, until no further help was needed. The National Committee for Children and Youth planned to prepare a guide to assist other communities in establishing similar programs.

mented with appropriate individual health and welfare services, such youth can achieve job success. The project was located in Iowa.

Methodology: Under the leadership of the Council of Social Agencies, public and private social agencies, educational institutions, health facilities, labor unions, the Human Rights Commission, civic groups, and churches were encouraged to recruit and provide services to trainees. The project staff of caseworkers and a group worker interviewed youth and their parents and referred interested youth to the Iowa Employment Service for testing and screening. Settlement houses provided motivational programs. Private family and public welfare agencies provided casework and financial help. Training was provided by the Des Moines Public Schools and the State Department of Public Instruction. The Employment Service made arrangements for occupational counseling, job placement, and supervision of trainees until their adjustment was secure. The project staff caseworkers and group workers provided direct services, and served as liaison between the various agencies, the trainees, and their families.

Contractor: Council of Social Agencies.

Project Director: Alice Whipple
Executive Secretary
Council of Social Agencies
700 6th Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Duration of Project: June 17, 1964 through June 17, 1965.

90. A NEW ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

(Project No. 41-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To locate, recruit, test, and counsel the families of 100 young, unemployed, rural, school dropouts in selected counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; to train volunteers and subprofessionals to carry out the case-finding and counseling functions; and to provide a training program at Northern Michigan University to equip rural unemployed youth for steady employment in the Peninsula or elsewhere.

Methodology: In each of three counties, volunteers and subprofessionals were recruited from town and rural areas. They received orientation and training in four 2-day sessions for their tasks of identifying possible candidates for the training program, and providing individual and family counseling, including referral and information services and supportive help. They functioned under professional supervision and extended help to all youth and families who came to their attention, whether or not a member of the family was selected for special training. The trainees lived in college dormitories and participated in a program consisting of instruction in social skills and work

habits, vocationally oriented classes, supervised work experience, and individual and group counseling. Training was provided in apprentice trades, office work, and service jobs. Upper-class college students were recruited to serve as Big Brothers and Big Sisters to trainees, who numbered about 30 at any given time. The project staff worked closely with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, county extension agents, local schools, judges and probation officials, clergy, welfare and health agencies, and service groups. The program evaluation will include a comparison with results achieved by MDTA programs in the area.

Contractor: Northern Michigan University.

Projector Director: Ivan Ryan

Northern Michigan University
Marquette, Mich. 49855

Duration of Project: June 30, 1964 through April 30, 1965.

91. EVALUATION AND SKILL TRAINING OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL, HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH (Project No. 3-64—OMAT)*

Purpose: To provide effective evaluation, pre-vocational experience, and on-the-job training for 150 educationally and economically deprived youth between 16 and 19 years of age in two depressed areas of metropolitan St. Louis, Mo. Services were geared to youth who, because of emotional problems or educational or social deprivation, could not be expected to benefit from the regular type of training, and whose potential is not easily assessed by the usual evaluation techniques.

Methodology: The following services were provided: Evaluation of vocational potential through counseling; individual testing; pre-vocational training designed to develop good work habits and attitudes; observation at work in the Jewish Vocational Service Retraining Workshops; training in selected skills; help with job placement; and additional counseling as needed after youth are employed. Youth were trained in such areas as clerical work, office and industrial machine operation, electronic assembly, and building maintenance. The Jewish Vocational Service arranged for on-the-job training in industry and referred youth to the Missouri State Employment Service when institutional training was necessary.

Contractor: St. Louis Jewish Employment and Vocational Service.

Project Director: Jim Click

St. Louis Jewish Employment and Vocational
Service
1727 Locust Street.
St. Louis, Mo. 63103

Duration of Project: August 23, 1963 through January 31, 1965.

*Three very similar OMAT projects, all involving a Jewish vocational and employment agency, were approved in Kansas City, Mo. (Project No. 10-63) and Philadelphia, Pa. (Project Nos. 18-63 and 21-63).

92. SPECIAL PROJECT FOR SCHOOL DROPOUTS

(Project No. 24-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To demonstrate the effective application of programed instructional procedures in training school dropouts in auto mechanics and machine shop practices and related reading and mathematical skills. The project was conducted in Brooklyn, N.Y., in behalf of about 90 male dropouts between 17 and 19 years of age.

Methodology: Project participants were selected from the most severely disadvantaged youth referred by various community agencies to the YMCA Youth and Work Program. Referrals were screened by the Vocational Services Center through various techniques including interviews, tests, and evaluation of personal, educational, and social history data. Individual and group vocational counseling were provided throughout the training program which lasted for 16 weeks and involved 30 youth at any given time. Behavioral descriptions of youth were developed to assist in the continuing process of program evaluation and improvement. Skill training in automobile mechanics and machine shop practices was provided, as well as any needed remedial reading and arithmetic instruction.

Contractor: Young Men's Christian Association of Greater New York.

Project Director: Paul M. Sharar

Executive Director

Vocational Services Center

11 East 26th Street

New York, N.Y. 10016

Duration of Project: March 31, 1964 through June 30, 1965.

93. AN INTEGRATED WORK PROGRAM DESIGNED TO SERVE 2,000 OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH FROM AN URBAN SLUM AREA

(Project No. 38-64—OMAT)*

Purpose: To demonstrate that a comprehensive counseling, training, and job placement program for unskilled, disadvantaged school dropouts can prepare them adequately for employment; to demonstrate new methods for achieving support from the business and industrial community so that more jobs will be available; and to improve vocational counseling techniques for disadvantaged youth. About 2,000 Negro and Puerto Rican youth between 16 and 22 years of age have been

Methodology: The integrated, comprehensive approach to preparing unskilled, undereducated, and alienated youth for employment includes the following services: Psychological and vocational testing, vocational counseling, pre-vocational on-the-job training, on-the-job training in private industry, formal trade school training, job placement, and a basic education program designed to overcome academic deficiencies and to teach English to Spanish-speaking youth. Each youth has a counselor who integrates all aspects of the program so that it can be tailored to fit individual needs. Pre-vocational training is available in an automotive repair shop, a gasoline service station, a wood-working shop, a clerical student unit, building trades, a luncheonette, a hospital, and a factory. Particular efforts are made by the project staff to involve key individuals in industry, business, and commerce in the effort to open up new jobs for trainees, and current information regarding labor shortages is compiled as a guide for project counselors and youth. In addition to routine studies of program effectiveness, special studies will be made regarding the effect of long-term slum deprivation on the young adult's capacity to make a satisfactory vocational adjustment.

Contractor: Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Project Director: Martin Moed
Chief, Work Programs
Mobilization for Youth, Inc.
214 East Second Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

Duration of Project: June 30, 1964 through December 31, 1965.

*Mobilization for Youth, Inc. has two other approved OMAT projects in behalf of unemployed youth, Project Nos. 4-63 and 20-63. Other OMAT projects of a comprehensive nature in behalf of school dropouts in low-income urban neighborhoods are located in Richmond, Calif. (Project No. 4-64), San Francisco, Calif. (Project No. 13-63), New Haven, Conn. (Project No. 2-63), Cincinnati, Ohio (Project No. 3-63), Cleveland, Ohio (Project No. 26-64), Washington, D.C. (Project Nos. 14-63 and 1-64).

94. SPECIAL TRAINING PROJECT FOR NEW YORK CITY YOUTH

(Project No. 1-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To study the special problems involved in selecting, training, and placing school dropouts between 15 and 19 years of age; and to train such youth for steady and appropriate jobs. About 40 youth were involved in this project.

Methodology: The particular focus was to select youth who would be suitable for work in the garment industry. Recruits were carefully studied and tested to exclude those without the particular potentials for this type of employment. Up to 1 year of careful individualized

training was offered, and trainees could advance at their own pace. An experimental design facilitated evaluation of selection criteria and training approaches.

Contractor: Vocational Advisory Service and Altro Workshops, Inc.

Project Director: Harry Leubling

Coordinator

Vocational Advisory Service and Altro Workshops

23 East 25th Street

New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: January 16, 1963 through January 16, 1964.

95. PROGRAM FOR EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MALE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS, AGED 19 TO 22

(Project No. 9-64—OMAT)*

Purpose: To demonstrate that disadvantaged youth can become employable through training and that they will be accepted in jobs and will adjust satisfactorily to their community. About 200 school dropouts in Syracuse, N.Y., participated in the project.

Methodology: Neighborhood organizations made a block-by-block survey to locate and recruit participants, who, after initial interview-screening by the project counselor, were referred to the Rehabilitation Center for work evaluation and orientation. If the Center found them to be immediately employable, they were referred to the State Employment Service for placement; if they could be persuaded to return to school, suitable arrangements were made. Otherwise they were offered the opportunity of receiving training in skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled trades in industrial, clerical, and service occupations. Continued counseling was available through the training program. The project Job Development Specialist and the State Employment Service cooperated in a vigorous program of job development.

Contractor: Mayor's Commission on Youth, Inc.

Project Director: Ben Zimmerman

Executive Director

Mayor's Commission on Youth, Inc.

236 West Genesee

Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Duration of Project: September 30, 1963 through November 30, 1964.

*Other OMAT projects that stress the role of neighborhood organizations in behalf of training efforts for school dropouts were approved for Los Angeles, Calif., (Project No. 8-63), New Haven, Conn. (Project No. 19-63), Boston, Mass. (Project No. 7-64), Detroit, Mich. (Project No. 12-63), and New York City (Project No. 17-63-SC).

96. PROGRAM FOR YOUTH TRAINING

(Project No. 16-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To counteract a high school dropout rate of almost 50 percent in three economically depressed areas of North Carolina. About 600 youth between 19 and 22 years of age participated in the project.

Methodology: A State policy committee was formed to guide policy development, assist in the preparation of local training proposals, and review operations when programs got underway. Local programs provided for systematic testing of training potentials, intensive counseling, individualized training programs, work experience, and job placement. Local surveys were made to identify job openings.

Contractor: State of North Carolina.

Project Director: James Ellerbe, Ph. D.
Operation Second Chance
Room 453
Education Building
Raleigh, N.C. 27602

Duration of Project: June 28, 1963 through June 30, 1965.

97. LANE COUNTY YOUTH PROJECT

(Project No. 34-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To provide a program for the selection, counseling, testing, and referral, for training and job placement, of at least 500 unemployed youth between 16 and 22 years of age who are unlikely to profit from conventional training programs; and to demonstrate that community agencies and resources can be mobilized to provide effective training programs for disadvantaged rural youth. The target areas are Eugene, Junction City, and Oakridge, Ore.

Methodology: A Youth Opportunity Center was established by the Lane County Youth Study Board with offices in each of the target areas to initiate a comprehensive, coordinated program consisting of: Identification and recruitment of youth with special employment problems or handicaps; screening and initial orientation; testing; work orientation; basic work skill training; job development and placement; and other services including referral to community resources. The effort was directed toward preparing youth for more conventional training programs and identifying those who might benefit from the Remedial Educational Skill Training and Skill Development programs developed by the Youth Study Project staff in cooperation with the Oregon Employment Service and vocational education personnel.

Contractor: Lane County Youth Study Board, Inc.

Project Director: Kenneth Polk, Ph. D.

Research Director

Lane County Youth Study Board, Inc.

Post Office Box 5223

Eugene, Oreg. 97401

Duration of Project: June 17, 1964 through September 17, 1965.

98. EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROGRAM FOR TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF INMATES OF THE YOUTH CENTER AT LORTON, VA.

(Project No. 33-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To demonstrate the effect of intensified counseling, testing, vocational guidance, and job development for at least 200 youth between 16 and 21 years of age who would otherwise enter the labor market with severe employment handicaps; and to experiment with new methods of educational, psychological, and occupational interest and aptitude testing. The Youth Center is under the Department of Corrections.

Methodology: Educational, intelligence, and vocational interest tests were administered to selected inmates so that their potentials for specific types of training could be determined. The information was supplemented by insights secured from a review of occupational history, observation, and specialized vocational counseling to identify appropriate vocational choices and individual problems that might impede success. The training program consists basically of vocational instruction, including attention to good work habits and positive work attitudes, and on-the-job training in the institutional workshops. Related class instruction is provided to overcome educational deficiencies and to encourage unusually proficient students. Complete and intensive vocational training programs have been established in select demand occupations. In all instances, an attempt has been made to have the date of release from the institution coincide with successful completion of the training program. The project also provided for post-placement counseling.

Contractor: The Youth Center, Department of Corrections, District of Columbia.

Project Director: Anthony J. Delpopolo

Assistant Superintendent

Department of Corrections

The Youth Center

Post Office Box YC

Lorton, Va. 22079

Duration of Project: March 27, 1964 through December 31, 1965.

99. WISE COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

(Project No. 27-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To demonstrate that a county can use available resources to motivate, train, and place youth in occupations with opportunity for advancement either in the local community or elsewhere. The program was planned for about 200 out-of-school, unemployed youth between 16 and 22 years of age in Wise County, Va.

Methodology: All available resources, including newspapers, radio, television, personal contacts at recreation centers, and school and welfare records, were used to locate candidates for the training program. Counseling groups were established to persuade youth of the values of participation, to provide introductory work orientation, and to make referrals for health and welfare services. Testing services and counseling were provided by the Wise County Vocational Technical School to assist youth in identifying their interests and abilities. The Virginia State Employment Commission, State Vocational Education Department, and county schools cooperated in providing training programs, most of which were institutional and in demand occupations. Counseling continued until successful job placement was assured. An in-service training program was established to orient and train staff.

Contractor: Wise County School Board.

Project Director: W. D. Richmond
Superintendent
Wise County Schools
Post Office Box 515
Wise, Va. 24293

Duration of Project: March 23, 1964 through September 23, 1965.

100. EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN KANAWHA COUNTY, W. VA.

(Project No. 13-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To demonstrate that disadvantaged Appalachian youth can be trained to be employable, that appropriate jobs can be found in the national labor market, and that the youth can adjust adequately to an urbanized setting. About 700 youth between 16 and 22 years of age participated in the project.

Methodology: A Residential Center and the Kanawha Employment for Youth Training Center were established in Charleston to provide housing, pre-training orientation, evaluation, and institutional training opportunities. Initial counseling was carried out by rural youth workers who screened youth for on-the-job or institutional training. Group counseling was available in all stages of the project. Institutional training was available to develop skills in such areas as ma-

chinists, auto mechanics, industrial electricians, and air conditioning and refrigeration technicians. On-the-job training was also available in the building trades, light outdoor construction, simple maintenance of automotive equipment, food services, and recreational services. The project staff kept currently informed on employment opportunities across the Nation. Counseling continued after job placement to help youth adjust to employment and urban living. An intensive in-service training program was undertaken to increase the understanding and skills of staff members.

Contractor: Charleston Youth Community, Inc.

Project Director: Gordon S. Jaeck, M.A.

Director

Charleston Youth Community, Inc.

Suite 208, Nelson Building

Charleston, W. Va. 25301

Duration of Project: December 17, 1963 through September 16, 1965.

101. DEMONSTRATION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SHELTERED WORKSHOP SUPERVISORY AIDES AND DAY-CARE CENTER AIDES

(Project No. 29-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To test the conclusion that there are substantial numbers of young people with minimal training and education who, because of personality and interest, would make excellent assistants to professional staff in sheltered workshops and day care centers; and to establish a pattern of training to meet the growing need for social service programs for the handicapped. The program involved a minimum of 12 unemployed youth between 19 and 22 years of age in Milwaukee, Wis.

Methodology: Candidates for the training program were recruited through a public informational program aimed at unemployed youth and from referrals by the U.S. Employment Service. Screening devices included simple personality tests and other tests to determine attitudes toward handicapped persons, and interviews with professionals in sheltered workshops and day care centers. The final selection was made by the Jewish Vocational Service after promising candidates participated in a short counseling program. The training included work-related remedial work in arithmetic and reading, small group discussions, and on-the-job experience. In the sheltered workshops, aides were responsible for assisting handicapped individuals through inspection of work, securing materials, checking production, and observing behavior. It was planned that training materials would be prepared for experimental use, and that the Jewish Vocational Service would employ trainees who completed the program and maintain close contact to assure their successful adjustment.

Contractor: Jewish Vocational Service.

Project Director: Michael Galazan
Executive Director
Jewish Vocational Service
207 East Buffalo Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53202

Duration of Project: April 7, 1964 through October 1, 1965.

C. LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 102-106:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE),
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

102. A STUDY OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE IDENTIFICATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF UNUSUAL ACADEMIC TALENT AMONG UNDERPRIVILEGED POPULATIONS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 458—OE)

Purpose: To discover if certain environmental factors are associated with the emergence of underprivileged persons who are distinguished in scholarly attainment; to determine if "talent" appears in certain underprivileged family lines; to determine if any internal characteristics in a test performance profile suggest unusual academic promise among persons from generally low-scoring populations; and to identify the motivational structure of academically successful underprivileged individuals. The project was located in Atlanta, Ga.

Methodology: Three sample populations of Negroes were used in the study. The first 500 had earned the doctorate; the second 500 each had a bachelor's degree; a third group of 50 with bachelor's degrees was given the total TAT to verify the reliability of data collected from the larger sample. The devices used for gathering data included questionnaires, interviews, existing test data, case and group studies based on life histories and college personnel records, and geographical and historical mapping.

Contractor: Atlanta University.

Principal Investigator: Horace Mann Bond, Ph. D.
Dean and Professor of Education
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga. 30314

Duration of Project: September 1958 to August 1960.

103. A STUDY OF EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2065—OE)

Purpose: To illuminate some of the major interrelations between education and economic and social variables, with focus on the way in which such variables as occupation, income, and labor force status

influence educational attainment, and how family background, race, and other characteristics influence school enrollment and dropout rates.

Methodology: Data were largely secured from the regular decennial census, the current population survey, statistical reports of the U.S. Office of Education, and special tabulations by the Bureau of the Census. Data were analyzed by standard demographic procedures.

Contractor: Florida State University.

Principal Investigators: John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through September 14, 1964.

Address Inquiries To: John K. Folger, Ph. D.

Graduate Dean

Florida State University

Tallahassee, Fla. 32301

104. EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT—ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 812—OE)

Purpose: To determine the extent to which low-income families perpetuate their status by the inadequate education of their children.

Methodology: A representative sample was drawn from dwelling units in selected locations in the United States, and interviews were conducted with the head of each spending unit in the dwelling. There was a total of 3,000 structured interviews, including 600 with low-income families. Information was secured regarding childhood background, educational history, recent experiences in the labor market, attitudes toward higher education, and plans for children's education.

Contractor: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: James N. Morgan, Ph. D.

Program Director

Survey Research Center

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: March 1960 to August 1961.

105. ATTITUDES TOWARD ADULT EDUCATION BY SOCIAL CLASS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1017—OE)

Purpose: To explore the range of attitudes associated with participation and nonparticipation by middle-class and working-class groups in adult education programs; to identify groups disposed to some kind of educational activity; to determine what keeps interested individuals from participating; and to assess the role that an educational agency plays in determining its clientele. This Oakland, Calif., project involved 200 participants and 400 nonparticipants in educational or

cultural activities, with middle- and working-class groups equally represented.

Methodology: Depth interviews were conducted with the sample to determine individual attitudes toward participation in educational and cultural activities. Interviews were conducted with 10 adult educators to determine their attitudes toward participation in adult education programs in general, and toward working-class participation specifically. Certain remedial, vocational, cultural, and general adult education programs were observed. The combined data were then used to construct interviewing schedules to carry out supplementary interviews with 20 participants, 20 nonparticipants, and 30 additional adult educators.

Contractor: University of California at Berkeley.

Principal Investigator: Jack London, Ph. D.
Survey Research Center
University of California
Berkeley, Calif. 94720

Duration of Project: September 1960 to August 1963.

Reports or Publications: *Some Reflections on Defining Adult Education.* Survey Research Center Monograph No. M8. Berkeley: University of California, March 1963; "Obstacles to Blue Collar Participation in Adult Education," *Blue-Collar World; Studies of the American Worker*, ed. by Arthur B. Shostak and William Gomberg. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1964.

106. RE-EDUCATION OF UNEMPLOYED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

(Cooperative Research Project No. D-054—OE)

Purpose: To demonstrate and evaluate the usefulness of certain adult education principles in training unemployed and unskilled workers; specifically, to test the effect of an intensive 12-month program designed to take into account the typical personal attributes of a group of unemployed adult workers; to demonstrate that, when the combination of general education, vocational training, and guidance is given, there is an improvement in aptitudes and abilities as measured by standardized tests; to demonstrate that general education and counseling are essential correlates of vocational training if adult unskilled workers are to make good adjustments in their new occupations; and to demonstrate that certain standardized aptitude and intelligence tests and interest inventories have predictive value. The project involved 200 adult unemployed workers in Norfolk, Va.

Methodology: An experimental design was developed providing for four groups: Group A—main experimental group, Group B—subsidiary experimental group, Group C—subsidiary control group, and

Group D—main control group. Group A received intensive general education and technical training. Group B received technical training but no general education. Group C received counseling if members solicited it; they received neither general nor technical education. Groups A, B, and C received group guidance on a systematic basis, and personal counseling was available as the need arose. Each of the two experimental groups was divided into five groups of trainees classified according to the occupational goal of their training course. The trainees for a given occupation in both groups were matched for age, educational background, previous vocational training, general intelligence, and general aptitude.

Contractor: Norfolk Division, Virginia State College.

Principal Investigator: William M. Cooper
Norfolk Division, Virginia State College
Norfolk, Va. 23504

Duration of Project: July 1962 to June 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 107:

*Community Health Service (CHS), Public Health Service, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

107. SECOND PRECINCT SCREENING AND REFERRAL SERVICE

(Project No. CH09-1—PHS)

Purpose: To conduct a vigorous reaching-out campaign so that families with medical, social, or economic problems will be located; to screen individuals who respond to the campaign and to plan for appropriate referrals. The project was located in a low-income neighborhood of Washington, D.C.

Methodology: Door-to-door visits were made by volunteers to encourage neighborhood residents to go to the health center where a multiphasic health screening program was carried out. The physician and social worker reviewed the findings, considered their implications, and made appropriate referrals to community medical facilities and social agencies. Short-term counseling was provided for social and economic problems.

Grantee: Howard University.

Principal Investigator: Dorothy D. Watts, R.N., M.P.H.
Instructor, Department of Preventive
Medicine
Howard University
2440 Sixth Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Duration of Project: May 15, 1962 through May 14, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 108-112:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

108. DEMONSTRATION OF SERVICES TO MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES WITH PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Project MH 445—NIMH)

Purpose: To establish a demonstration program of mental health services focused on the pre-school children of 10 to 15 multiproblem, hard-to-reach families living in the South End of Boston, Mass.; to explore the effectiveness of various methods of work with the children and their parents as an extension of child guidance practice into the community.

Methodology: There was experimentation with modifications of the roles and techniques of each discipline (child psychiatry, social work, teaching, and public health nursing) in the process of developing effective means of providing service to these previously unreached families. Case records were maintained on all interviews or other contacts with family members and all discussions or conferences regarding cases. Particular study was made of the dynamics and adjustment of family members, their relationships with project workers and other community agencies, and the changes in the adjustment of the children.

Grantee: Massachusetts Memorial Hospital.

Principal Investigator: Charles A. Malone, M.D.

Director, South End Family Program
Boston University Medical School
Boston, Mass. 02118

Duration of Project: June 1, 1960 through May 31, 1964.

109. INTERVENTION IN THE FACE OF NEIGHBORHOOD BLIGHT

(Project No. 1214—NIMH)

Purpose: To demonstrate that intervention through community organization, in a neighborhood threatened with blight, can not only stop deterioration but can reverse the process and build a stable neighborhood; to develop citizen participation and leadership, and promote coordination and utilization of community resources; and to develop community attitudes of pride, cooperation, and acceptance. The location of the project is in an area covering about 100 blocks, near the central business district of Denver, Colo.

Methodology: The project staff will encourage and foster the continued development of the West Side Improvement Association, organized during a pilot project to serve the blighted neighborhood. The project director will conduct monthly meetings for residents

around matters of special neighborhood and community concern. Neighborhood leaders and other residents will be interviewed and encouraged to participate in the improvement efforts. The project director will serve as liaison with municipal officials, organizations, and planning groups to promote improved and increased services to the blighted neighborhood. A social group worker will assist with organizational activities and will work with neighborhood groups. Before-and-after comparisons of social pathology, citizen participation, property values, and changes in attitudes will be used to evaluate the success of the project.

Grantee: Auraria Community Center.

Principal Investigator: Earl McCoy, ACSW
Program Director
Auraria Community Center
1178 Mariposa Street
Denver, Colo. 80204

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through February 29, 1968.

110. NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

(Project No 510—NIMH)

Purpose: To conduct an experimental, demonstration, and research project in New Haven, Conn., to reduce and eventually prevent family disorganization and its correlates, adult disordered behavior and juvenile delinquency. The neighborhood selected had the highest delinquency rates in the city.

Methodology: The project provided: (1) Intensive, reaching-out, family-centered casework for 45 disorganized multiproblem families whose children were in "clear and present danger" due to neglect or social delinquency; (2) short-term casework service to all tenant families in a public housing project, exclusive of the multiproblem families as defined above; (3) total neighborhood treatment by a comprehensive group and recreational program serving approximately 225 families and designed to reach all age groups and special needs; (4) a coordinating program designed to bring community services to bear more fully on the needs of the neighborhood population, to educate residents to a fuller use of resources, to identify gaps in services, and to assist in planning for new services; (5) research to evaluate the effect of the project; and (6) early identification of multiproblem families, to be accomplished through intensive study of a sample of 75 families. The following sources of information were used: profiles of family functioning; Juvenile Court records; Juvenile Youth Bureau records; adult arrests and convictions; and public welfare records. Treatment logs were filled out weekly by caseworkers for later analysis.

Grantee: Community Council of Greater New Haven, Inc.

Principal Investigators: Jane Krisberg and Ludwig L. Geismar.

Duration of Project: September 1, 1960 through September 30, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Geismar, Ludwig L., "Three Levels of Treatment for the Multiproblem Family," *Social Casework*, March 1961; Geismar, LaSorte, Michael A., and Ayres, Beverly, "Measuring Family Disorganization," *Marriage and Family Living*, February 1962; Geismar and LaSorte, "Research Interviewing with Low-Income Families," *Social Work*, April 1963; Geismar and LaSorte, "Factors Associated with Family Disorganization," *Marriage and Family Living*, November 1963; Geismar and LaSorte, *Understanding the Multiproblem Family*, New York: The Association Press, 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Jane Krisberg

Director

Neighborhood Improvement Project

Community Council of Greater New Haven,
Inc.

397 Temple Street

New Haven, Conn. 06511

111. MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH

(Project Nos. 426 and 1178—NIMH)

Purpose: To curb juvenile delinquency and to involve local residents directly in efforts to improve social and economic opportunities for their young people; and to create a climate of opportunity for youth in the Lower East Side of New York City.

Methodology: Three basic types of research were involved in the 2-year planning period: Basic research on juvenile delinquency, evaluation of the impact of the program on attitudes and actions of community residents, and evaluation of specific service programs. Research established a baseline against which changes in the community could be measured. This was done through three community surveys, involving approximately 2,000 interviews with adults, adolescents, and local leaders, under the direction of the National Opinion Research Center. Action programs, planned to expand opportunities, increase community competence in problem-solving, and generate new knowledge, included: Individual Services Program to reach and help troubled people solve their problems and encourage community agencies and institutions to become more responsive to special needs of neighborhood residents; Neighborhood Service Centers, operated out of converted stores or public housing to serve area residents and provide information, referral, brief counseling, and direct intervention; Visiting Homemaker Service, consisting of 15 local women, recruited and trained to help less-experienced neighbors develop improved methods

of cooking, shopping, budgeting, and child care; Social Reintegration Unit to provide intensive service to youthful offenders returning from correctional institutions, and to develop through research the requirements for their successful reintegration; Training and Personnel Program to provide intensive in-service training, record social science techniques derived from the project, give field work instruction, administer the scholarship program for graduate social work students, collaborate with Mobilization's Education Division, and stimulate recruitment into social work and vocational counseling.

Grantee: Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Bertram M. Beck, ACSW
Executive Director
Mobilization for Youth
214 East Second Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

Duration of Project: December 1, 1959 through June 30, 1965.

112. MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION FOR MOTHERS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Project MH 167—NIMH)

Purpose: To explore the question of whether educational intervention may affect maternal expectations of child behavior with parents of first grade children of different social classes and racial groups. The project was carried out in Durham, N.C.

Methodology: In the first 3 years of the project, attention focused on a Negro, lower-class neighborhood and school in Durham, in the effort to develop a program of appropriate focus and format for effecting changes in maternal attitudes and behavior. A questionnaire measuring maternal expectations in child performance was developed; discussions were conducted with mothers' groups regarding child behavior. In the more recent phase of the project, two additional schools in Negro and white neighborhoods of middle- and lower-class families were studied. In each school, two-thirds of the mothers were selected at random to participate in a program of six weekly lectures followed by discussions regarding child aggression, independence, and responsibility. The remaining one-third of the mothers served as a control group. All parent sessions were recorded; children were evaluated in terms of social and academic achievement at the end of the first year of school.

Grantee: Durham Child Guidance Clinic.

Principal Investigator: L. J. Borstelmann, Ph. D.
Chief Psychologist
Durham Child Guidance Clinic
Durham, N.C. 27700

Duration of Project: September 1, 1958 through August 31, 1963.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 113-124:

Migrant Health Project Grants Program (MG), Community Health Services, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

113. MARICOPA COUNTY MIGRANT FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC PROJECT

(Project No. MG29—PHS)*

Purpose: To provide medical care to migrant workers and their families through mobile health clinics; to survey the health needs of the migrant population with the objective of establishing permanent community-supported health services; to promote community organization for health services including improved sanitary conditions and health education, case-finding, and preventive services. The project location is Maricopa County, Ariz.

Methodology: A mobile health clinic has been organized, staffed by a full-time physician, clinic nurse, social worker, sanitarian, and public health nurses, to provide medical care for ambulatory patients, including diagnostic, laboratory, and limited X-ray examinations, medical therapy, follow-up care by public health nurses, and referral for medical and surgical procedures beyond the scope of mobile facilities; and to function as a center for community health services including the improvement of sanitary conditions in labor camps and health education programs for migrant workers, case-finding programs such as tuberculin skin tests and chest X-ray, and preventive services such as well-baby, maternity, and immunization clinics. Through field survey and analysis of clinic records, the health needs of migrants will be identified for program planning purposes. The relative advantages and disadvantages of mobile and centralized services will be evaluated.

Grantee: Maricopa County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: Niels H. Poulsen, M.D.

Director, Medical Services

1825 East Roosevelt

Phoenix, Ariz. 85006

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

*Essentially similar PHS projects, organized with mobile facilities, have been approved in behalf of migrant families in several areas, including Florida (Project No. MG11), Indiana (Project No. MG20), North Carolina (Project No. MG27), Ohio (Project No. MG01), Texas (Project No. MG46), and Virginia (Project No. MG41). Dental services are provided in some instances, notably in Indiana.

114. HEALTH PROGRAM FOR FARM WORKERS' FAMILIES IN CALIFORNIA

(Project No. MG06—PHS)

Purpose: To provide leadership and direct support to extend and improve preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative health services for California's domestic seasonal farm workers and their families; to provide consultation and assistance to local programs of the Farm Workers Health Service; to conduct statewide studies; to stimulate academic and professional involvement; to encourage participation of other public and private agencies and organizations and to coordinate activities related to domestic farm workers; and to assist growers and workers to apply effective industrial hygiene techniques and principles to the agricultural work environment.

Methodology: The project is guided by a staff from the Farm Workers Health Service in the State department of health, consisting of the project director, executive administrator, and pediatrician, and consultants in sanitation, public health social work, health education, and nursing. In addition to direct consultation and assistance to local programs, they interpret the need for more adequate resources, help to establish new services, and develop improved communication and coordination between existing services and groups. They are developing and implementing uniform reporting procedures to collect data regarding public health nursing, sanitation, medical social work, and health education programs, as well as the occupational health status of migrant workers and their families. They are developing a statewide directory of services, conducting training programs for the Migrant Ministry, and developing and demonstrating bilingual educational materials. Project staff is involved in teaching at institutions of higher learning, particularly in public health and medical schools. Studies will be made of intercounty migration patterns to assist in program planning. Careful evaluation will be made of the health department and county hospital services and activities, the health status of migrant families, and improvements brought about by the project.

Grantee: California State Department of Public Health.

Principal Investigator: Malcolm H. Merrill, M.D.

Director of Public Health

State Department of Public Health

2151 Berkeley Way

Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

115. MUSCATINE AREA MIGRANT FAMILIES HEALTH SERVICES

(Project No. MG23—PHS)

Purpose: To extend public health nursing services to migrant families; to increase nursing services in day-care centers and schools; to provide professional environmental sanitation services to migrant families and growers; to expand health education services through additional professional health workers and the increase of educational materials and aids. The project location is Muscatine, Iowa.

Methodology: The project activities include three programs: (1) Day Care Center and School for migrant children where phonics, writing, spelling, arithmetic, remedial reading, and art are taught; Government surplus and local donations are used to provide hot lunches; and public health nurses examine children each morning and provide minor nursing services, referring more serious conditions to public and private community facilities; (2) the Harvester Team which takes responsibility for providing educational, recreational, religious, and social services to migrant families through family night programs, daily visits to individual families, and maintenance of a Thrift Sales Shop where used clothing is sold at token prices, and which attempts to integrate the migrants and community residents so that mutual tolerance will be increased, problems decreased, and the sense of responsibility in each group improved; (3) the Family Health Services Program, which includes sanitary inspections of migrant housing and surrounding living areas, instructions regarding sanitary protective measures, referrals for medical care to local physicians, health education, continuing nursing services, and Personal Health Records, maintained by both the public nurses and local physicians so that an accurate census of medical problems and care will be available. Efforts of all three programs are coordinated.

Grantee: Muscatine Migrant Committee.

Principal Investigator: Rev. T. Ray Crews

Director

Muscatine Migrant Committee

Post Office Box 683

Muscatine, Iowa 52761

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through April 30, 1966.

116. FREDERICK COUNTY MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT

(Project No. MG80—PHS)

Purpose: To conduct family health clinics for migrant farm workers and their families; to provide concurrent health and adult education programs to encourage self-help and participation in community activities; to increase local community awareness of migrants and

appreciation for their contribution to the local economy so that more health and welfare services will be made available; to give selected students experience with and increased understanding of migrants' problems; and to train project staff and volunteers to take more responsibility for community planning in behalf of migrants. The project location is Frederick County, Md.

Methodology: This project continues Project No. MG39, initiated by the National Council of Negro Women in 1963. Two clinics are established in trailers located in the migrant camps. They provide physical examinations, laboratory tests, immunization, treatment, and referral, and also record medical history. The staffs consist of a physician, nurse, social worker, clerical worker, and volunteers, in addition to the project director. Health education, recreational activities, and individual social services are provided. Voluntary organizations are involved in educational programs to improve the over-all status of migrant families.

Grantee: Frederick County Migrant Health Council, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Claude R. DeLauter, Jr., M.A.

Project Director

Frederick County Migrant Health Council,
Inc.

236 Madison Avenue

Frederick, Md. 21701

Duration of Project: June 25, 1963 through April 30, 1966.

117. COOPERATIVE MIGRANT PROJECT

(Project No. MG31—PHS)*

Purpose: To provide leadership and direct support for improved and expanded preventive, therapeutic, and possibly rehabilitative health services for domestic farm workers and their families; to encourage private employers and voluntary and public agency officials to participate in coordinated planning to improve the health and welfare of the migrant population; to stimulate the further development of long-range community health programs for migrants; and to train migrant teenage girls in infant and child care and food preparation through participation in a day-care center. The project location is Ottawa County, Mich.

Methodology: A day-care center for migrant children has been established. It houses a centralized clinic which provides diagnostic and therapeutic medical services for children and adults, pre- and post-natal services, medications, and referral services for medical and surgical care beyond clinic scope. Decentralized clinics, staffed by volunteer nurses working under medical and public health supervision,

are held at the labor camps. Immunization programs are carried out, dental hygienist services are available, and health education classes are conducted by trained nurses at the various labor camps. Public health nurses provide follow-up services and assist in the field clinics at the labor camps.

Grantee: Ottawa County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: Ralph Ten Have, M.D.

Director

Ottawa County Health Department

Grand Haven, Mich. 49417

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through June 14, 1966.

*Numerous county-based PHS projects have been approved to provide essentially similar services to migrants. These include: Pima County, Ariz. (Project No. MG49); Benton and Washington Counties, Ark. (Project No. MG50); Dade County, Fla. (Project No. MG34); Wyandotte County, Kans. (Project No. MG74); Tangipahoa Parish, La. (Project No. MG54); Dona Ana County, N. Mex. (Project No. MG15); Genesee County, N.Y. (Project No. MG48); Suffolk County, N.Y. (Project No. MG60); Utica District, N.Y. (Project No. MG38); Elizabeth City, N.C. (Project No. MG57); Henderson County, N.C. (Project No. MG28); Sandusky County, Ohio (Project No. MG21); Yamhill County, Oreg. (Project No. MG63); Charleston County, S.C. (Project No. MG26); and Marquette County, Wis. (Project No. MG75).

118. HEALTH PROJECT FOR MIGRANT WORKERS IN MINNESOTA

(Project No. MG67—PHS)*

Purpose: To promote, initiate, and extend health services for migrants in Minnesota; to coordinate the migrant health activities of State and local public and voluntary agencies and organizations, including the Growers' Associations; to foster community interest and understanding of attitudes, problems, and special needs of migrants; to encourage migrants to assume increasing responsibility for their own health care; and to develop systems of reporting and evaluating as a basis for future program planning.

Methodology: The Minnesota Department of Health has employed nurses to assign to local public health nursing agencies. Supervision is provided by district nursing consultants. Growers, private physicians, and local health, religious, civic, and service groups have been contacted for their ideas regarding health needs and resources. Health counseling and home nursing care, including rehabilitative measures, are available. The nurses provide health education and guidance to groups of migrants. Growers, physicians, volunteers, welfare and church workers, school personnel and others are encouraged to refer migrants for health services. The local groups provide

direct volunteer services, funds, and facilities for migrant use. The effectiveness of the project in securing needed services, more constructive attitudes toward migrants, increased understanding of their health conditions and problems, and greater community involvement will be evaluated for program planning purposes.

Grantee: Minnesota Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: D. S. Fleming, M.D.

Director, Division of Disease Prevention
and Control

Minnesota Department of Health

University Campus

Minneapolis, Minn. 55440

Duration of Project: April 22, 1964 through March 14, 1966.

*A very similar PHS project, depending heavily on public health nursing services, was approved for Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, Washington (Project No. MG19).

119. ORLEANS COUNTY MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT

(Project No. MG47—PHS)

Purpose: To improve the health of migrant workers in Orleans County, N.Y.; and to study how such improvement can be accomplished most effectively and efficiently.

Methodology: Under the general direction of the Health Association of Orleans County, Inc., a team consisting of a registered nurse and a social worker was employed for a 13-week period to visit camps to inform the camp operator, the crew leader, and migrant workers that health services were available in quarters in one of the largest migrant camps. The team provided emergency services and health education, and carried out physicians' orders for follow-up care. Counseling, diagnostic examinations, and treatment were available on a scheduled basis in the clinic. Unmet needs were reported so that necessary community resources could be developed.

Grantee: Health Association of Orleans County, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Dudley A. Hill, M.D.

District Health Officer

New York State Department of Health

5 Pine Street

Lockport, N.Y. 14094

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through April 30, 1964.

120. HEALTH EDUCATION AIDE, AND NURSING AND NUTRITION CONSULTATION: A PROJECT TO DEVELOP A MIGRANT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BY USING SPANISH-SPEAKING HEALTH EDUCATION AIDES IN PROVIDING ADDITIONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND TO COORDINATE AND STRENGTHEN CLINICS AND NURSING SERVICES AND PROVIDE NUTRITION CONSULTATION

(Project No. MG36—PHS)

Purpose: To develop a migrant educational program by using Spanish-American Health Education Aides in the health services activities; to coordinate and strengthen clinics and nursing services; and to provide nutrition consultation. The project location is a five-county area in Ohio: Fulton, Henry, Ottawa, Putnam, and Wood.

Methodology: A full-time health educator was employed to organize and coordinate the health education aide program; to establish working relationships with public and voluntary health agencies, growers, and religious, civic, and other community groups and organizations; to identify and demonstrate suitable functions for aides to perform, including instruction to migrant families in such areas as standards of cleanliness and nutrition, assistance in immunization and child-care programs, and related matters. The project staff includes nursing and nutrition consultants who are responsible for planning and directing activities in their respective areas, including surveys, educational programs, direct services, and supervision of health education aides. There will be an evaluation of the extent to which language poses a barrier to securing needed services and assistance.

Grantee: Ohio Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: Helen Massengale

Chief, Division of Health Education
Ohio Department of Health
306 Ohio Departments Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through April 14, 1966.

121. FAMILY HEALTH EDUCATION PROJECT FOR MIGRANTS

(Project No. MG35—PHS)*

Purpose: To broaden the scope of public health services to migrants to include medical services to all ages, sanitation improvements, preventive care, and health education through a bilingual staff in a centralized clinic and field service operation. The project location is Lucas County, Ohio.

Methodology: The services of Spanish-speaking physicians and a nurse are augmented by an audiometrist, public health nurses, educa-

tional aides, sanitarian, and volunteers to provide a wide range of services to migrants. The clinic services include diagnosis and medical treatment for minor illnesses, maternal and child health care, prenatal care, tuberculin and P.K.U. tests, audiometric screening, immunizations, and adult hygiene instruction. Referrals for services beyond the scope of the clinic are made to outpatient clinics in the community. Follow-up care is given by public health nurses and educational aides who visit the camps and homes of migrants during the late afternoon or early evening hours or on rainy days. Health education focuses on sanitation, nutrition, good health habits, and related matters and is provided through regularly scheduled programs at the camps. The sanitarian carries out inspection duties and keeps growers informed of necessary corrections. Various community groups provide educational, religious, and recreational programs. Volunteers are involved in clinic and field services. The Child Welfare Board Day Care Centers provide services for children including hot lunches, and training in good health habits and proper nutrition.

Grantee: Lucas County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: D. M. Van Ausdal, M.D.
Health Commissioner
Lucas County Health Department
416 North Erie Street
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through April 30, 1966.

*Essentially similar PHS projects, using bilingual staff, were approved in Kansas (Project No. MG64) and in Putnam County, N.Y. (Project No. MG61).

122. SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS HEALTH DEPARTMENT MIGRANT PROJECT

(Project No. MG44—PHS)

Purpose: To provide direct medical and dental services to approximately 10,000 domestic migrant farm laborers and their families at their home base in the area of Kinney, Uvalde, Dimmit, Maverick, and Zavala Counties in Southwest Texas.

Methodology: Three part-time family health service clinics are established to provide direct services during the year to families who migrate during the harvest season. The clinics, staffed by a physician and nurse, work closely with and make referrals to the Southwest Texas Health Department which includes prenatal, venereal disease, and tuberculosis clinics. A central dental clinic provides regular dental care. Direct service staff have the assistance of a coordinated project team consisting of a public health nurse and dental health educator who visit homes of migrants, make regular examinations of school children, and teach dental and personal hygiene in the schools.

Records of health problems and services, unmet needs, and use of resources by varying types of families are maintained for program planning purposes.

Grantee: Southwestern Texas Health Department.

Principal Investigator: B. Oliver Lewis, M.D.

Director
Southwestern Texas Health Department
Post Office Box 517
Uvalde, Tex. 78801

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

123. HALE COUNTY MIGRANT HEALTH SERVICE

(Project No. MG37—PHS)*

Purpose: To increase the public health nursing, medical, health education, and sanitation services to migrant families in Hale County, Tex., where the migrant population varies from 750 to 30,000 at different periods of the year.

Methodology: The clinic services include well- and sick-child care, prenatal care, immunization, X-ray services, and tuberculosis control. Project nurses make visits to transient migrant families in labor camps and to home-based migrants in their own homes. They give instruction in personal hygiene, child care, nutrition, and food handling and preservation, and train volunteers to work with the families. They make referrals for needed medical care and do follow-up work. The sanitarian made a preliminary survey of all housing and sanitary facilities in migrant labor camps to identify substandard conditions and practices, and establish priorities in the cooperative owner-migrant program to improve housing and sanitation. The sanitarian and project nurse hold frequent family or group health education programs.

Grantee: Plainview-Hale County Health District.

Principal Investigator: Joseph T. Marshall, M.D.

Director
Plainview-Hale County Health District
Post Office Box 1776
Plainview, Tex. 79072

Duration of Project: January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1965.

*An essentially similar PHS project is underway in the Laredo-Webb County Health Department, Tex. (Project No. MG42).

124. OKANOGAN MIGRANT FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT

(Project No. MG73—PHS)

Purpose: To survey community resources and the needs of migrants in sufficient time to prepare for their annual arrival in September;

to encourage growers to provide improved sanitation facilities and housing; and to provide needed medical care, health education, and environmental sanitation services to migrant workers and their families in Okanogan County, Wash.

Methodology: Under the direction of State and local health department personnel, a visiting nurse service has been established in the Tonasket area of Washington to serve 30 migrant labor camps. Registered nurses visit the camps, distribute health kits and simple health literature, consult with mothers and examine children or others needing advice or care, and refer individuals to free clinics, established particularly to provide prenatal and pediatric care. Referrals for other types of medical care are made to private physicians and public facilities. Follow-up care is provided by the nursing staff to be certain that medical directions are understood and carried out and to determine whether care was provided. Sanitary inspections are made periodically to insure compliance with regulations.

Grantee: Okanogan County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: J. E. Fischnaller, M.D.

Health Officer

Okanogan County Health Department

County Courthouse

Okanogan, Wash. 98840

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1966.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 125-126:

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

125. EMOTIONAL CORRELATES OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

(Project No. 1243—VRA)

Purpose: To investigate the degree to which emotional problems are a factor in the problems of vocational rehabilitation; to determine the degree to which rehabilitation can be enhanced by the services of a psychiatric team. The project operates cooperatively with a project supported by the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants of the Welfare and Social Security Administrations.* The sample is composed of 200 individuals selected at random from a population of 2,000 displaced by an urban renewal project in Topeka, Kans.

Methodology: A team composed of a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, and rehabilitation counselor evaluates the emotional and vocational adjustment of individuals in the sample. All in need of psychiatric and vocational rehabilitation services receive them. Four years later the individuals will be reevaluated by an "uncontaminated"

assessment team. They will also be compared with three other groups selected from (1) the urban renewal population which received the services of a "nonprofessional" counseling program; (2) the urban renewal population which received no counseling; and (3) residents of an adjacent area with the same social class characteristics who were not directly involved in the urban renewal process.

Grantee: The Menninger Foundation.

Principal Investigator: William H. Key, Ph. D.
The Menninger Foundation
Post Office Box 829
Topeka, Kans. 66601

Duration of Project: May 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

Reports or Publications: Taylor, James B., "Poverty, People and Mental Health." Paper presented at the Tulsa County Mental Health Association Fall Forum, Tulsa, Okla., October 15, 1964.

*See Abstract No. 146 for companion project.

126. COOPERATIVE RESIDENTIAL TRAINING PROJECT FOR MOTHERS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS FOR AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN (Project No. 789—VRA)

Purpose: To demonstrate the effectiveness of a coordinated inter-agency program for the social and vocational rehabilitation of selected mothers receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) in Washington, D.C.

Methodology: Six governmental agencies sponsored a residential facility for mothers to "live in" with their children and receive counseling and special courses of instruction and vocational training. The mothers were selected because of their good potential for rehabilitation. Approximately 30 were enrolled at any given time. After training was completed, the mothers were helped to find employment.

Grantee: District of Columbia Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Principal Investigator: Leonard M. Hill, M.S.W.
Deputy Director
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
1331 H Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Duration of Project: March 1, 1961 through September 30, 1964.

Reports or Publications: Lichtenstein, Stanley, "Halting 'Hand-Me-Down' Dependency," *Rehabilitation Record*, March-April 1962.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 127-130:

Children's Bureau (CB), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

127. SOCIAL DISTANCE AND ILLEGITIMACY

(Project No. 125—CB)

Purpose: A pilot study of attitudes toward illegitimacy to explore the feasibility of a large-scale study. The pilot study, which was conducted in institutions for unmarried mothers operated by the Salvation Army, was designed to assess the adequacy of instruments, to determine the optimal conditions for data collection, to identify attitudinal differences which occur with sufficient frequency to make fruitful analysis possible, and to generate hypotheses for testing in the larger study.

Methodology: The study was conceptualized as a problem of social distance, and was designed to answer the question: How far apart in their attitudes toward illegitimacy are the persons most immediately involved, and to what extent are such differences associated with race and class? The literature was reviewed, particularly for relevant theoretical work and methodological approaches. A descriptive study of attitudes was made, based on data from current case records. Research instruments, including an interviewing instrument to measure a series of complex interrelated attitudes, were constructed and pre-tested.

Grantee: Research Center, Columbia University School of Social Work.

Principal Investigator: Deborah Shapiro, M.S.W.

Research Consultant, Research Center
Columbia University School of Social
Work

2 East 91st Street

New York, N.Y. 10028

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1965.

128. THE UNMARRIED FATHER: DEMONSTRATION AND EVALUATION OF AN ASSERTIVE CASEWORK APPROACH

(Project No. 128—CB)

Purpose: To determine the value of including putative fathers in a structured casework service dealing with problems of illegitimacy by determining their availability for interviews and the effect of their involvement on themselves, the unmarried mothers, and the decision-making process regarding the child's future; to determine the profile

of the putative father; and to determine the extent of their financial contribution. The project is located in Los Angeles, Calif.

Methodology: The entire group of approximately 200 unwed mothers who sought help from Vista Del Mar Child Care Service during a 2-year period after the project began were divided into two subgroups: In one, every effort has been made by a male caseworker to see the father regularly from the point of referral through to the decision regarding the child's disposition; in the second, no effort has been made to reach the father unless caseworkers find that contact with him is essential to the success of their work with the mother. Women caseworkers work with mothers, and caseworkers for mother and father function as a team.

Grantees: Vista Del Mar Child Care Service and Research Service Bureau, Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles.

Principal Investigators: Reuben Pannor, M.S.W.

District Director

Vista Del Mar Child Care Service

3200 Motor Avenue

Los Angeles, Calif. 90034

Fred Massarik, Ph. D.

Director, Research Service Bureau

Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles

590 North Vermont

Los Angeles, Calif. 90004

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

129. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE EMERGENCY PLACEMENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUNIOR VILLAGE IN 1962

(Project No. 134-CB)

Purpose: To identify the personal, social, and economic reasons that led to the temporary placement of children in the District of Columbia Junior Village in 1962; and to identify the types of health, welfare, and community services that might have forestalled placement. The project population included 133 families whose children were placed because they were destitute or homeless, or because the parents were inadequate.

Methodology: A random sample of families was selected from the admissions to Junior Village for which Juvenile Court action regarding parental custody was considered unnecessary. The sample represented one-third of all families with at least one child in Junior Village during 1962. A small group of qualified caseworkers received in-

tensive orientation for their work as case analysts. A case record instrument was designed to facilitate systematic analysis. The case-workers interviewed the significant members of 82 families in the sample.

Grantee: Howard University.

Principal Investigator: Kathleen M. Jackson, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Social Work
Howard University
Washington, D.C. 20001

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through January 31, 1965.

130. DEMONSTRATION OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK WITH PARENTS

(Project No. D16—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate and evaluate the usefulness of social group work as a method of strengthening family life in three types of families: Parents who place their children in independent boarding homes, especially lower-class working mothers who are part-time parents; foster parents who board children placed by working mothers; and mothers who receive aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). The focus of this Michigan study is on prevention of emotional disturbance or delinquency in children through group treatment of natural and foster parents.

Methodology: After a careful pretesting period, three sample groups were formed: (1) AFDC mothers whose children were having difficulties in school served as the experimental group which received weekly group counseling sessions from the project staff; (2) natural and/or foster parents who were receiving group work services from the Children's Division; and (3) about 30 AFDC mothers with comparable problems who received no services beyond those offered by the public welfare agency. Subjective evaluation, attitude and behavior questionnaires, test batteries, and structured individual interviews have been used to secure data regarding families and children and the changes effected by the experimental variable. Attention has been focused on the training of workers, optimal group size, and number of sessions. The staff of the Michigan Department of Social Welfare will be trained in the use of group work methods so that the services can continue after termination of the grant.

Grantee: University of Michigan School of Social Work.

Principal Investigator: Robert D. Vinter, Ph. D.
Professor
University of Michigan School of Social
Work
1063 Frieze Building
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through May 31, 1966.

Reports or Publications: University of Michigan, unpublished M.S.W. theses: Glommen, Harvey H., "Problems and Needed Services of Natural Parents in the Michigan Department of Social Welfare, Children's Division, Oakland County Unit," May 1964; MacNair, Nancy, "The Use of Group Discussion Techniques by Social Workers: A Survey of the Literature," May 1964; Quarton, Winifred, "Social Group Work Recording for Public Assistance," August 1964. Typewritten or mimeographed papers available through the University of Michigan School of Social Work: "A Group of Foster Home Applicants," April 1964; "Individual Evaluations of Members of the Group of Foster Home Applicants," April 1964; Navarre, Elizabeth L. and Glasser, Paul H., "Problems of the AFDC Family," July 1964; Radin, Norma and Glasser, Paul H., "The Use of Parental Attitude Questionnaires with Culturally Disadvantaged Families," May 1964; Glasser, Paul H. and Costabile, Jane, "Social Group Work Practice in a Public Welfare Setting," June 1964; Navarre, Elizabeth L. and Glasser, Paul H., "Structural Weaknesses of the One-Parent Family," October 1964.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 131-137:

*Bureau of Family Services (BFS), Welfare Administration,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

131. SILVER BOW COUNTY SPECIALIZED CASELOAD

(Project No. 078—BFS)

Purpose: To demonstrate the value of involving experienced, fully qualified social workers in direct work with families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC); to experiment with varied applications of the casework method in treating individuals with personality conflicts; to demonstrate the potential of casework for breaking the cycle of second and third generation dependency; to test methods of using records of intensive casework for staff development and training. The specialized caseload will consist of no more than 30 cases from the AFDC caseload in Silver Bow County, Mont.

Methodology: Individuals and families are selected for intensive casework only if there are symptoms of personality conflict that interfere with family and community adjustment and the individual involved appears to have some potential for change. A wide range of appropriate social services is provided, and there is close cooperation with other community agencies, particularly those dealing with mental health problems. Consultation is available from public welfare and psychiatric specialists; the project caseworker conducts inservice

training sessions using case material as indicated. The success of treatment efforts, consultation, and staff training will be studied.

Grantee: Montana Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Josephine McArthur, County Administrator, Silver Bow County Department of Public Welfare.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries To: W. J. Fouse
Director
State Department of Public Welfare
Helena, Mont. 59601

132. ALASKA PUBLIC WELFARE DISASTER PROJECT

(Project No. 042—BFS)

Purpose: To provide financial assistance to families who were adversely affected by the 1964 earthquake in Alaska; to extend special services to families in the disaster area in the hope that they will be restored promptly to normal functioning; to examine the function of public welfare in a great natural disaster.

Methodology: Public assistance payments were made in the disaster area to families with unemployed fathers who qualified, by reason of financial need, for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). Payments to families already in the caseload were increased by budgeting a second adult in the family grant, contrary to the State plan. Permission to exceed present State maximum AFDC payments was granted. New public welfare offices were set up in the disaster areas when necessary. Social services were extended within the capacity of overburdened staff.

Grantee: Alaska Department of Health and Welfare.

Principal Investigator: George P. Spartz.

Duration of Project: May 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965.

Address Inquiries To: George P. Spartz
Director
Division of Public Welfare
Department of Health and Welfare
Post Office Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

133. HOMEMAKER PROJECT, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA

(Project No. 044—BFS)

Purpose: To provide homemaker services to preserve and strengthen family life by maintaining the family as a unit during the illness, hospitalization, absence for other cause, or periodic stress of the natural homemaker; to teach improved homemaking skills and methods to adults in public assistance families; to determine the feasibility

of establishing statewide homemaker services within the public welfare agency; to develop guidelines regarding recruitment, staffing, supervision, caseloads, financial arrangements, and organization of homemaker services in public welfare.

Methodology: Homemakers were employed by the public welfare department and attached to a unit supervised by an experienced social worker. Special training courses were planned in cooperation with the Division of Vocational Education and the National Conference on Homemaker Services. In addition to providing homemaker services and instruction, the staff is preparing guidelines to assist welfare departments in establishing permanent homemaker programs on a statewide basis. It is expected that the project staff may also prepare some women in the public assistance caseload for employment as homemakers.

Grantee: Georgia Department of Family and Children Services.

Principal Investigator: Belle L. Bradfield, Director, Troup County Department of Family and Children Services.

Duration of Project: June 15, 1964 through June 14, 1967.

Address Inquiries To: Mrs. Bruce Schaefer
Director
State Department of Family and Children
Services
State Office Building
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

134. RIO GRANDE—SAGUACHE BETTER HOMES PROJECT (Project No. 076—BFS)

Purpose: To help mothers receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) to develop better housekeeping and homemaking skills; to help them develop deeper appreciation for improved living conditions and to encourage continued school attendance of their children; to reduce dependency by helping mothers to gain in self-respect and knowledge; and to increase community interest in AFDC families by encouraging service clubs to provide facilities for home management classes. Groups of 10 to 15 AFDC mothers, primarily with Spanish surnames, are being organized in three rural communities in Colorado: Center, Del Norte, and Monte Vista.

Methodology: Regular demonstration classes are scheduled in the three communities for successive groups of AFDC mothers. Every mother in the caseload will have the opportunity to participate before the project terminates. Orientation was provided to the project teacher to help her understand the problems and characteristics of low-income Spanish-surnames families. Demonstrations and individual participation are emphasized in the teaching process. Atten-

tion is given to methods of enhancing the poise and confidence of mothers in their homemaking role and their peer relationships in the effort to mitigate the isolation and alienation common to this group. The effectiveness of the project will be partially measured by improvements in home care and family relationships, as observed by caseworkers and the project teacher who plans to make routine follow-up visits.

Grantee: Colorado Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Robert W. Beals, Director, Rio Grande County Welfare Department.

Duration of Project: August 1, 1964 through June 30, 1967.

Address Inquiries To: Thomas G. Bell, Ph. D.

Executive Director

State Department of Public Welfare

1600 Sherman Street

Denver, Colo. 80203

135. LITERACY PROJECT

(Project No. 015—BFS)

Purpose: To identify applicants and recipients of public assistance, 16 years of age and older, who cannot read and write, or who have less than an eighth grade education, and to assist them in securing literacy education by providing needed services and a special "literacy allowance" over and above the usual family grant. The project was carried out in the following Tennessee counties: Shelby, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Washington, Greene, Giles, Cumberland, Montgomery, McNairy, Tipton, and Dyer. There were 152 adults involved in the project.

Methodology: Literacy classes were organized and taught by the State Department of Education. This project was intended to encourage and enable public assistance families to participate by providing needed services and special "literacy allowances," which covered the cost of transportation, school supplies, and day care when necessary. Individuals were selected by public welfare staff on the basis of their desire and need for literacy training, and follow-up visits were made to encourage regular attendance or to work out problems that interfered with the student's attendance or progress. School history and social characteristics were collected for all participants.

Grantee: Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Alberta J. Boyd, Administrative Assistant, Tennessee Department of Public Welfare.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries To: Herman L. Yeatman
Commissioner
State Department of Public Welfare
410 State Office Building
Nashville, Tenn. 37219

**136. AFDC-U AND COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING IN
NINE COUNTIES IN THE APPALACHIAN REGION**
(Project No. 030—BFS)

Purpose: To extend eligibility for aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) to include needy children deprived of parental support by the unemployment of the father or step-father in selected counties in Kentucky; to provide for the conservation of work skills or the development of new skills through the initiation of community work and training activities; and to study the effects of long-term unemployment on families in a "distressed region." The project was initiated in seven counties and later extended to nine. In August 1964 there were approximately 15,000 recipients of AFDC-U and an estimated 2,650 adults involved in community work and training programs.

Methodology: The State of Kentucky had authorized an AFDC-U program but had no appropriation to implement it. Social Security Act plan requirements were waived to permit the program to be initiated in a few deeply impoverished Kentucky counties. Special workers were assigned to the counties to process the large flow of applications. All unemployed male parents were screened for possible referral to private employment, Manpower Development and Training Act projects, or community work and training programs organized by the public welfare department. Other waivers of plan requirements included suitability of home study, social studies, and a plan for each child. The State welfare agency contracted with the University of Kentucky for a special study of the effects of long-term unemployment on families in a distressed area. For this purpose a sample of families was interviewed in depth.

Grantee: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

Principal Investigator: Earle V. Powell.

Duration of Project: December 1, 1963 through December 31, 1964.

Address Inquiries To: C. Leslie Dawson
Commissioner
Department of Economic Security
New Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

137. DEMONSTRATION IN WORK READINESS IN CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

(Project No. 071—BFS)

Purpose: To improve the employability of present or potential recipients of public assistance through the establishment of a community work and training program in Clatsop County, Oreg.; to develop and demonstrate a more effective method of increasing employability by establishing community work and training services in collaboration with a community college; to develop guidelines for administering a joint activity of this type; and to define and demonstrate the optimum role of the public welfare caseworker in relation to providing such services. Approximately 100 individuals and their families will be served by the project.

Methodology: Individuals are referred from the county welfare office to the project staff located in the community college. Initial interviews are carried out jointly by a vocational counselor and public welfare caseworker to clarify the individual's interest in the project and capacity for self-support. Extensive vocational and personality testing is carried out on candidates who volunteer to participate. They are also screened by the Public Health Department, and restorative medical care services are arranged. In addition to counseling with individual and family problems, participants are eligible to enroll in courses, to receive on-the-job training, and to secure help in job placement. All individuals attend a special class focused on increasing motivation for employment, and providing guidance in job seeking techniques, home management, personal grooming, and social skills. Public agencies and the business community have provided openings for on-the-job training. Particular attention is given to enlisting the participation of individuals who have been rejected by other vocational training or rehabilitation services, or who, because of their unstable background, have little likelihood of securing employment independently.

Grantee: Oregon State Public Welfare Commission.

Principal Investigator: Dan J. Donham, Clatsop Community College, Astoria, Oreg.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries To: Andrew F. Juras

Administrator

State Public Welfare Commission

422 Public Service Building

Salem, Oreg. 97310

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 138-139:

International Office (IO), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

138. STUDY OF WORKING MOTHERS AND THE EFFECT OF THEIR WORK ON FAMILY LIFE

(Project No. India 4-63—IO)

Purpose: To identify and describe the personal, family, and social problems resulting from the employment of mothers in India. The project population consisted of low-income working mothers in the city of Madras.

Methodology: Trained interviewers used a pretested questionnaire to interview working mothers living in 47 of the 3,073 census enumeration blocks in Madras. The questionnaire was particularly designed to elicit information regarding the effect of employment on home management and child care, intra-family relationships, individual adjustment, and housing and home-care problems.

Grantee: Madras School of Social Work.

Principal Investigator: K. N. George, M.S.W.

Director

Madras School of Social Work

23/24 Casa Major Road, Egmore

Madras 8, India

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through October 31, 1965.

139. FAMILY NEEDS RESULTING FROM AN INCREASE IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN

(Project No. Poland-1-64—IO)

Purpose: To learn how modern families in Poland are adjusting to the new situation created by the mass employment of women; and to learn to what extent social facilities are easing their adjustment.

Methodology: During the first phase, the literature and available data regarding the families of working women were studied with particular attention to the conflicts, stresses, and changing functions of the contemporary family. A nationwide study was made by use of a mail questionnaire, sent to 2,200 families with working and non-working mothers. A deeper investigation was carried out with selected families, by means of interviews, observation, and psychological and medical studies, to determine their capacity to meet existing demands and needs.

Grantee: Institute for Social Economy, Warsaw.

Principal Investigator: Dr. Jerzy Piotrowski
Manager, Department of Sociology and Social Security
Institute for Social Economy
Warsaw, Rakowiecka 6, Poland

Duration of Project: January 7, 1964 through January 7, 1967.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 140:

Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development (OJD), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

140. LEGAL SERVICES PROJECT, MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH

(Project No. 64005—OJD)

Purpose: To demonstrate the feasibility of providing legal services in conjunction with a multifaceted delinquency prevention and control project located in the Lower East Side of New York City.

Methodology: A unit of three attorneys and a director was established to give legal advice to the Mobilization for Youth staff and their clients. A legal advisory committee was formed, composed of professors from local law schools. Court permission was obtained to perform the following functions: referral and preventive legal services; legal orientation of community leaders, professional staff, and clients; and use of the law as an instrument of social change. Liaison was established with the Legal Aid Society, courts, District Attorney office, Bar Association, and welfare agencies. The focus of the service which continued to operate after the project terminated, is on the rights to public entitlement, certain aspects of criminal law, consumers' fraud and installment-contract cases, and the development of effective cooperation between lawyers and social workers. Extensive library research is underway on legal aspects of welfare programs and consumer problems. Law students, staff lawyers, volunteer lawyers, and social workers participate in seminars on the sociological theory underlying Mobilization for Youth and the new legal strategies and perspective being developed in "poverty law."

Grantee: Mobilization for Youth, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Edward Sparer.

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through November 31, 1964

Address Inquiries To: Harold J. Rothwax
Director of Legal Services
Mobilization for Youth, Inc.
214 East Second Street
New York, N.Y. 10009

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 141-162:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, Welfare and Social Security Administrations (WA and SSA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

141. UNMARRIED MOTHERS WHO KEEP THE FIRST OUT-OF-WEDLOCK CHILD

(Project No. 059—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To discover the characteristics and needs of unwed mothers with one out-of-wedlock child whom they do not plan to place for adoption; and to learn ways the community can deal more effectively with the social problems related to illegitimacy. The project was located in New York City.

Methodology: A random sample of 260 unwed mothers was drawn from all hospitals in New York City other than proprietary hospitals or those with fewer than 50 out-of-wedlock births per year. Interviews were conducted at the time of confinement and at 6-month intervals until 18 months following delivery to determine the nature of the problems faced by unwed mothers and the adequacy of efforts to cope with the problems. Information was secured regarding age, race, education, residence at birth and during childhood, experience during pregnancy, sources of financial support, housing arrangements, child-care arrangements, and related matters.

Grantee: Community Council of Greater New York.

Principal Investigator: Mignon Sauber, M.A.

Director, Research Department

Community Council of Greater New York

225 Park Avenue, South

New York, N.Y. 10003

Duration of Project: April 1, 1962 through October 31, 1965.

142. UNWED MOTHERHOOD: PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

(Project No. 189—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To extend the analysis of unwed motherhood begun under Project No. 006, "Unwed Motherhood: Background and Social Consequences." The project location was North Carolina.

Methodology: The data were secured from interviews with over 1,000 white and Negro unwed mothers who gave birth to children in 1960 or 1961 in North Carolina. The data were analyzed to determine the pre-pregnancy relationship between the alleged father and the unwed mother, and the impact of the pregnancy on the relationship; the final disposition of the child, the reasons for this disposition, and the mother's satisfaction with the solution; the reactions of "significant

others" to the illicit pregnancy, the mother's reactions to her child, and the impact of his birth on her life plans.

Grantee: University of North Carolina.

Principal Investigator: Charles E. Bowerman, Ph. D.
Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Irish, Donald P., "Personal and Social Consequences of Unwed Motherhood," *Research Previews* (publication of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina), December 1960; Herzog, Elizabeth, "Unwed Motherhood: Personal and Social Consequences," *Welfare in Review*, August 1964.

143. ATTITUDES TOWARD DEPENDENCY: A STUDY OF 105 AFDC MOTHERS

(Project No. 001—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study differences in attitudes toward dependency between mothers with children born in wedlock and mothers with children born out-of-wedlock. The project included 119 nonwhite mothers receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) in Philadelphia County, Pa., in November 1959.

Methodology: A stratified sample of mothers was divided into three groups: those with children only of legal marriages; those with at least one child of a legal marriage and one born out-of-wedlock; and those with only out-of-wedlock children. Case records, structured interviews with mothers or mother-substitutes, the "Sixteen Personality Factors Test," and a subsequent focused and tape-recorded home interview with respondents were used to compile information regarding family living conditions, descriptions of family life and relationships, mothers' experiences in their parental homes and in establishing their own family homes, experiences with the AFDC program, family situation at the time of application for AFDC, effect of AFDC on family life, mothers' relationships with neighbors, and related matters.

Grantee: Bryn Mawr College.

Principal Investigator: Jane C. Kronick, Ph. D.
Assistant Professor of Social Research
Department of Social Work and Social
Research
Bryn Mawr College
815 New Gulph Road
Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through February 28, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Levinson, Perry, "Attitudes Toward Dependency," *Welfare in Review*, September 1964.

144. FAMILY LIFE AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

(Project No. 157—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study why families become dependent and why some families react differently than others to dependency. This is a continuation of Project No. 001; "Attitudes Toward Dependency: A Study of 105 AFDC Mothers."* The project location was Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodology: Interview data were used to determine types of families in the population. Responses to situations resulting in dependence on aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) were correlated with responses to other types of situations. Information was secured regarding family composition, adequacy of family, function served by AFDC, and family's relationship with AFDC as compared with relationships with other social systems.

Grantee: Bryn Mawr College.

Principal Investigator: Jane C. Kronick, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor of Social Research
Department of Social Work and Social
Research

Bryn Mawr College
815 New Gulph Road
Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through April 30, 1965.

* See Abstract No. 143.

145. LEGAL INTERVENTIONS, SOCIAL MOBILITY, AND DEPENDENCY—A STUDY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN HOUSING

(Project No. 201—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To trace the interplay between administrative interventions and assistance in family welfare and the behavior of recipient families in Hawaii; to make a systematic study of the effects of legal intervention in inducing families to move out of dependency and enabling them to control or reduce dependency within the family group.

Methodology: Two cohorts, each consisting of 480 families, were studied. One cohort of families accepted or applied for housing assistance between 1953 and 1957; the second, between 1961 and 1964. The information to be collected includes sociocultural supports and constraints for family goals, efforts made by families to conform to core values, and organizational and behavioral outcomes associated

with increasing conformity or nonconformity to the values of achievement and mobility. Analysis will include a comparison of dependent and nondependent families.

Grantee: Oberlin College.

Principal Investigator: Kiyoshi Ikeda, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Oberlin College

Oberlin, Ohio 44074

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through August 30, 1966.

146. SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF URBAN RENEWAL: A RE-SEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION STUDY

(Project No. 067—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To investigate the effect of forced relocation on the lives of individuals in two populations, one displaced by urban renewal and the other by an interstate highway. A longitudinal study will be made of approximately 2,000 individuals in Kansas.

Methodology: A program of planned counseling has been available to the entire urban renewal population, a sample of which was studied intensively by a therapeutic team. The basic design is a before-and-after study, utilizing control groups. Data were obtained before relocation and 2 and 4 years later. A preliminary study was also undertaken to trace the consequences, on the children, of moving. All children in the third through the sixth grades, whose parents gave permission, were interviewed at the outset and in subsequent years.

Grantee: The Menninger Foundation.

Principal Investigator: William H. Key, Ph. D.

Chairman, Sociology Department

Washburn University

Topeka, Kans. 66621

Duration of Project: February 1, 1962 through January 31, 1966.

147. PLANNING FOR EVALUATION OF SERVICES, PRUITT-IGOE (ST. LOUIS) HOUSING PROJECT

(Project No. 099—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To evaluate a program of intensive services to 1,550 families receiving public assistance, including 950 aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) families, living in a public housing complex; and to determine the success of services in effecting constructive changes in families and reducing dependency. The project was located in St. Louis, Mo.

Methodology: A district office of the St. Louis City Welfare Department was established in the housing project, and 50 staff members were

made available to serve families. Family Evaluation Schedules were completed on 964 households in which a member received or applied for AFDC between April and September 1962. Information was secured regarding family characteristics, including composition of household, income, length of dependency, birth status of children, level of family functioning, employment, health, community participation and recreation, parental aspirations, and attitudes toward present life situation, AFDC, and the housing project.

Grantee: Division of Welfare, Missouri Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Virginia H. Turner, D.S.W.

Research Associate

Pruitt-Igoe Unit

St. Louis City Department of Welfare

2407 O'Fallon Street

St. Louis, Mo. 63108

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 31, 1963.

148. SERVICES TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO BE EVICTED FROM PUBLIC LOW-RENT HOUSING

(Project No. 007—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To help tenants, about to be evicted from public housing projects in Philadelphia, Pa., because of chronically poor housekeeping, to improve home management sufficiently to assure continued residence in the housing projects.

Methodology: During the first year, the Friends Neighborhood Guild program included mothers' discussion groups focused on homemaking functions; homemaking consultation; play groups for preschool children; and discussion groups for teenage girls, teenage boys, and fathers. During the second year the program continued with certain modifications, including a "welcome wagon" for new residents, and information regarding Guild activities and other community resources. Control and experimental groups were compared, and particular study was made of 18 families with excellent housekeeping practices. Information was secured regarding composition and socioeconomic status of families, length of residence in housing project, current housekeeping practices, attitudes toward services offered, causes of poor housekeeping, and behavior and attitude of individuals toward family, Guild staff, and public housing.

Grantee: Friends Neighborhood Guild.

Principal Investigator: Mildred Webb Guinnessy, M.S.W.

Program Director

Friends Neighborhood Guild

703 North Eighth Street

Philadelphia, Pa. 19123

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through July 31, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Siff, Hilda, "Services to Families Being Evicted from Public Low-Rent Housing," *Welfare in Review*, October 1964; Lewis, Harold, "Etiology of Poor Housekeeping Among Low-Income Public Housing Families," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, May 1964.

149. EXPLORATORY PROJECT ON THE MAJOR LEADERSHIP ROLE IN MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES

(Project No. 166—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To make an exploratory study of treatment programs for multiproblem families, supplemented by analyses of agency records and a pilot study, as a basis for a full-scale research project regarding the major leadership role in this type of family. The project was located in Hillsborough County, Fla.

Methodology: Research results of 50 studies of multiproblem families were analyzed, and a pilot study was made of 15 cases on the agency rolls to determine the major focus for additional research. Information was collected regarding family composition, adequacy of family functioning, and changes attributable to family-centered casework.

Grantee: The Hospital and Welfare Board of Hillsborough County.

Principal Investigator: James Strayer, M.S.W.

Welfare and Social Services Division

The Hospital and Welfare Board of Hillsborough County

1403 Tampa Street

Tampa, Fla. 33602

Duration of Project: March 1, 1964 through February 28, 1965.

150. AFDC FAMILY REHABILITATION PROJECT

(Project No. 068—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To provide a program of family-centered treatment to forestall both the crystallization of nonconforming patterns in children with antisocial tendencies and the emergence of similar behavior in their siblings. The project was conducted in East Harlem, New York City.

Methodology: The aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) caseload was examined to identify 40 families in which the oldest child was under 10 years of age and one child showed antisocial tendencies. Intensive study was made of the characteristics of the families and children, including school behavior and educational functioning; attitudes toward community, school, friends, and family members; aspirations, goals, and interests; developmental history of the vulnerable child; and health data and community agency contacts.

Grantee: Community Service Society of New York.

Principal Investigator: Alice R. McCabe, M.S.S.W.

Community Service Society of New York
105 East 22d Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: March 1, 1962 through September 30, 1964.

151. STUDY OF AFDC FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

(Project No. 133—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To analyze data on 5,400 families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) in 42 States and the District of Columbia, to determine the most relevant factors in predicting length of time on assistance, characteristics associated with repeated periods of dependency, and relationships between the adequacy of the AFDC grant and the children's educational attainment.

Methodology: Data were collected, from a study sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association, on cases closed during the first 3 months of 1961 by State departments of public welfare. Information was secured regarding demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, region of residence, urban-rural residence, number of children, major crisis causing financial dependency, and related matters.

Grantee: University of North Carolina.

Principal Investigator: Daniel O. Price, Ph. D.

Director
Institute for Research in Social Science
University of North Carolina
Post Office Box 630
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through June 30, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Burgess, M. Elaine, "Poverty and Dependency: Some Selected Characteristics," *The Journal of Social Issues*, vol. XXI, No. 1, January 1965.

152. RESEARCH DEMONSTRATION WITH DEPENDENT MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES

(Project No. 026—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To provide intensive casework in the Chemung County Department of Public Welfare, N.Y.; to attempt to improve family functioning among a sample of 100 multiproblem families; to evaluate the effectiveness of intensive casework services; and to analyze factors associated with improvement.

Methodology: Demonstration and control groups of 50 cases each were selected at random from families receiving public assistance, after the caseload was stratified by length of county residence, family structure, and type of dependency situation. The success of intensive

services was measured by changes in family relationships, individual behavior, care and training of children, social activities, economic practices, household practices, health condition and care, relationships with caseworker, and use of community resources.

Grantee: Chemung County Council of Community Services, Elmira.

Principal Investigator: David Wallace, Ph. D.

School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine

Columbia University

21 Audubon Avenue

New York, N.Y. 10032

Duration of Project: June 15, 1961 through March 31, 1965.

153. A FAMILY-CENTERED TREATMENT RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN PUERTO RICO WITH DEPENDENT MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES

(Project No. 139—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine the nature and etiology of the problems of multiproblem families who have received public child welfare services for 5 or more years; to learn why child welfare services have not rehabilitated or solved the problems of these families; and to provide family-centered social work treatment, and evaluate its success.

Methodology: The individuals in a random sample of 240 cases were interviewed to elicit information regarding family functioning, including family relationships, individual behavior and adjustments, economic practices, health problems and care, child care and training, social activities, household management, and behavior problems. The cases were assigned at random to four groups, two experimental and two control. The experimental groups receive family-centered treatment, while the control groups continue to receive the regular services of the public welfare agency. Movement and change will be measured.

Grantee: University of Puerto Rico, School of Social Work.

Principal Investigator: Rosa C. Marin, D.S.W.

Professor of Social Work Research

University of Puerto Rico

San Juan, P.R. 00931

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through May 31, 1966.

154. A SELF-HELP COMMUNITY EFFORT IN A FRINGE IN-MIGRANT SECTION OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

(Project No. 176—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To improve the living conditions in the west side of Las Vegas, a predominantly Negro area with many economic and social problems and a large aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)

caseload; and to develop local leadership, encourage neighborhood and community participation, and develop and provide needed social services.

Methodology: A community planning board was established to provide a day-care center for young children and a library in the local area, a self-help program to aid college students in financing their education, and a plan to secure donations to build a community center. An interview survey was conducted with a sample of area residents to elicit information regarding demographic and social characteristics, residential and mobility history, problems, use of facilities and services, and participation in area programs. Community action groups were observed to determine their effectiveness.

Grantee: Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Principal Investigator: Elaine Walbroek
Executive Director
Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association
877 Aitken Street
Reno, Nev. 89502

Duration of Project: March 1, 1964 through February 28, 1966.

155. SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE DEPENDENT AND LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

(Project No. 207—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To describe the varieties of adjustment made by low-income families to their environment; to point up the major problems associated with their adjustment and some of the major public policy issues involved; and to provide comparative data on low-income families receiving, and not receiving, public assistance. The project is located in California.

Methodology: A sample of 1,200 families in four regions of the State are being studied. One-half receive aid to families with dependent children-unemployed parents (AFDC-UP) and one-half have received no assistance for the past 2 years. Samples of intact families are matched for ethnicity and family composition. The various modes of adjustment will be compared. Information will be collected regarding job history and attitudes toward work; annual income patterns, handling of money; use and allocation of time devoted to daily routines; social relations including experience with formal organizations; social control and stability, including orientation toward work and health, and degree of commitment to values of the general society; demographic characteristics; and levels of living.

Grantee: California Department of Social Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Robert C. Stone, Ph. D.
Director, Institute for Social Research
San Francisco State College
1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94132

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1966.

Reports or Publications: Stone, Robert C., and Schlamp, Frederic T., "Characteristics Associated with Receipt or Non-Receipt of Financial Aid From Welfare Agencies," *Welfare in Review*, July 1965.

156. DESIGN OF AN EVALUATION STUDY OF CONSUMER EDUCATION

(Project No. 110—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To design an evaluation study of a program of consumer education and guidance for low-income families in New York City.

Methodology: Exploratory interviews were conducted with the staff and residents of low-income housing projects to elicit information regarding the problems faced by low-income consumers and their consumer behavior and practices. Tenant records were examined for further data and close contact was established with the staffs of settlement houses that worked with low-income families.

Grantee: Joint Settlement Committee, New York City.

Principal Investigator: Kenneth J. Lenihan
Bureau of Applied Social Research
Columbia University
605 West 115th Street
New York, N.Y. 10025

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 7, 1963.

157. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CULTURE OF POVERTY IN PUERTO RICO AND NEW YORK

(Project No. 127—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine whether the culture of poverty has social and psychological characteristics that transcend regional, rural-urban, and national differences; to determine the impact of the culture of poverty on certain basic traits, as the individual moves from Puerto Rico to New York; and to delineate significant subgroups in the culture of poverty.

Methodology: Family life, the quality of interpersonal relations, and value systems of 50 lower-class Puerto Ricans in New York City will be compared with those of 50 of their relatives in Puerto Rico. Questionnaires, interviews, participant observation, biographies, a limited number of intensive family case studies, and selected psychological tests will be used to compile information regarding the structure and

psychodynamics of family life, the range and variety of family types associated with each significant subgroup, and the relationships between income, levels of living, education, and social and religious participation.

Grantee: University of Illinois.

Principal Investigator: Oscar Lewis, Ph. D.
Professor of Anthropology
University of Illinois
Urbana, Ill. 61801

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

158. MEASURES OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONING IN MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES IN CENTRAL HARLEM

(Project No. 105—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To explore the social determinants of individual functioning in relation to particular social systems including kinship, neighborhood, and more formal structures such as education, employment, public assistance, and other governmental programs. The project was located in central Harlem, New York.

Methodology: Intensive interviewing was conducted with 43 lower-working-class Negro families to explore three areas of social life: sustenance, skill, and affect. Within each area, individual experience and behavior, acceptance of institutional norms, and knowledge and assessment of roles within the social systems were investigated. Data collected included respondents' experiences with and attitudes toward employers, teachers, social workers, neighbors, and family members; their perceptions of the occupational, welfare, school, family, and governmental systems; and a household inventory.

Grantee: Commissioner of Welfare of the City of New York.

Principal Investigator: Joan Gordon, Ph. D.
Research Director
Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service
Center
145 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 31, 1964.

159. CREDIT UNION SERVICES TO LOW-INCOME GROUPS

(Project No. 019—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine whether credit union services are used by low-income as well as middle-income sectors of their potential membership; to determine why certain low-income groups are not making more extensive use of credit unions; to examine consumer views toward credit and loan agencies; and to study the credit union image. Six

firms, including a steel mill, municipal park district, machine shop, hospital, school system, and university, each with a successful credit union, were studied.

Methodology: About 27,000 payroll and personnel records for 1960, almost evenly divided between members and nonmembers of credit unions, were analyzed. A questionnaire was sent to a sample consisting of 5,000 employees, to elicit information regarding attitudes toward saving, credit, use of credit union and other credit and savings institutions, and perception of credit unions. The relationships between sex, age, length of employment, income, and use of credit union services were studied. For members, a separate study was made of credit union shareholdings, outstanding loans, and delinquent accounts.

Grantee: University of Notre Dame du Lac.

Principal Investigator: John T. Croteau, Ph. D.
Professor of Economics
University of Notre Dame du Lac
Notre Dame, Ind. 46556

Duration of Project: June 15, 1961 through August 31, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Credit Union National Association, *Credit Union Use Among Income Groups*, Madison, Wis., 1963; Credit Union National Association, *Credit Union Members by Income Groups*, 1963; "Who Belongs? First Report on an Important New Research Study on Credit Union Membership by Two Economists at Notre Dame University," *The Credit Union Magazine*, March 1963; "Use of Credit Unions by Low-Income Groups," *Welfare in Review*, March 1963.

160. ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF KINSHIP STRUCTURES IN LOW-INCOME GROUPS

(Project No. 125—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To discover links between personal characteristics and social processes which, in combination, give rise to or reinforce poverty. The study is concerned with the self-perpetuation of poverty, some of the economic consequences of involvement in a small social system, and the processes that produce these consequences. The families in the sample lived in Baltimore, Md.

Methodology: The study is based on the following premises: That poverty is transmitted from generation to generation; that this is not solely a matter of economic status or familial patterns, but that other processes and latent structures are involved; that the larger kin group, the extended family, is one of the most relevant small systems; that the pattern of economic transactions in this system is a relevant mechanism; and that one of the latent functions of this mechanism is the inhibition of upward social mobility. Interviews with 335 men between 35 and 40 years of age yielded data on approximately 13,900 of

their adult relatives and roughly 6,000 children. These data will serve as the basis for contextual analysis of various collective attributes of kin groups and their relationship to primary individual data. Preliminary processing has been completed. The "Aggregator Program," recently developed at the Bureau of Applied Research, Columbia University, will be used to accomplish the task of data reduction.

Grantee: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Leonard H. Goodman, Ph. D.

Research Associate

Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc.

1424 Sixteenth Street NW.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through February 28, 1966.

161. IDENTIFICATION AND EXPERIMENTAL MODIFICATION OF SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

(Project No. 199—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To obtain information concerning personal and social correlates of economic dependency in Iowa to provide a basis for additional research.

Methodology: This is an exploratory study of three groups of low-income families: those receiving a small amount of public assistance, those with a large amount of assistance, and those receiving no assistance. There is a control group of middle-income families. The subjects covered in personal interviews include: Achievement motivation, time perspective, cognitive structure of personal and social reality, community participation, and kinship network.

Grantee: Iowa State University of Science and Technology.

Principal Investigator: Paul R. Kimmel, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor of Sociology

206A East Hall

Iowa State University

Ames, Iowa 50010

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through September 30, 1965.

162. RESEARCH-ACTION ON PREVENTION OF FAMILY DISORGANIZATION

(Project No. 190—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study family organization by longitudinal research on the social functioning of a sample of young urban families; to provide multifaceted social work services to families showing signs of disorganization; and to evaluate the effects of such services. The project location is Newark, N.J.

Methodology: A sample of 600 families drawn from a list of mothers under 30 years of age who gave birth to their first children in 1964 in Newark will be randomly allocated to one experimental and two control groups. The experimental group will receive special services and will be interviewed before, during, and after treatment. Methods of intervention include casework with parents, educational assistance, group work, and material assistance. The St. Paul Scale of Family Functioning will be used to evaluate the effects of intervention. Information will be secured regarding experience on public assistance, officially reported instances of crime or delinquency, institutionalization, and the incidence of alcoholism.

Grantee: Rutgers, The State University.

Principal Investigator: Ludwig Geismar
Graduate School of Social Work
Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick, N.J. 08900

Duration of Project: September 1, 1964 through August 31, 1969.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 163-172:

Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT), Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

163. DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT FOR NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA (Project No. 35-64-OMAT)

Purpose: To provide for the recruitment, selection, counseling, testing, referral for training, and job placement of at least 200 unemployed and underemployed villagers in Alaska who, because of cultural characteristics and geographical location, are generally unadaptable to urban society and conventional training programs; to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of regional training centers in developing occupational skills, creating work opportunities in villages, and influencing village as well as individual patterns.

Methodology: The program began with organizational activities in Juneau and initial contacts through mailed questionnaires with village chiefs and councils to determine interest and potential for successful involvement in the program. All villages that wished to participate were asked to recommend recruits and to specify jobs successful trainees might perform. Comprehensive information regarding trainees was collected to facilitate evaluation and program improvement. The training phase was conducted at the State vocational facility in Nome. It was highly individualized, consisting of group

and individual counseling, formal and informal association between staff and trainees, continuing study of trainees' home environments, attitudes, motivations, and ability; remedial education in reading, writing, and arithmetic; courses in bush airfield service work, arts and crafts, engine repair, and engineering aide work. Jobs were to be developed in cooperation with the Governor's office, the Alaska State Employment Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, business groups, apprentice agencies, and village chiefs and councils.

Contractor: The Office of Gov. William A. Egan of Alaska.

Project Director: Earle Costello

Post Office Box 744

Nome, Alaska 99762

Duration of Project: June 17, 1964 through November 16, 1965.

164. SPECIAL MANPOWER PROJECT

(Project No. 40-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To serve as coordinator and catalyst of a comprehensive program in urban, social, and economic revitalization; to demonstrate that disadvantaged adults who are not ready for occupational training can become employable through a program of special services. About 400 unemployed adults from 6 neighborhoods in New Haven, Conn., were involved in the program.

Methodology: The program provided decentralized recruitment and employment services through three neighborhood-based centers. There was a new approach to the scoring and use of standard aptitude tests in evaluating the skills and potentials of participants. A corps of nonprofessional workers who were residents of the target areas were involved in recruitment efforts and supportive services. A computer-based analysis of candidates' skills and potentials was matched with an analysis of current and projected needs of local employers so that training would be given in areas of labor shortage. Remedial and basic vocational education was geared to occupational training requirements. Job placement was facilitated by securing prior commitments from employers.

Contractor: Community Progress, Inc.

Project Director: Mitchell Sviridoff

Executive Director

Community Progress, Inc.

270 Orange Street

New Haven, Conn. 06511

Duration of Project: June 30, 1964 through September 30, 1965.

165. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROJECT

(Project No. 39-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To provide a program, in cooperation with several State agencies in Illinois and the United Mine Workers of America, for the selection, counseling, testing, training, and job placement of at least 1,000 unemployed persons who are unable to profit from conventional training programs.

Methodology: Southern Illinois University assisted the Illinois Employment Service in selection, counseling, testing, and job development and placement functions, and coordinated the efforts of the participating agencies. Techniques to be tested include: Organizational methods for improving coordination among agencies which serve unemployed persons; methods of integrating training opportunities ranging from basic education and literacy training to vocational and academic education; methods of measuring individual capacity, aptitude, and motivation; new approaches to interviewing, counseling, and social casework with the unemployed; and procedures for compiling and using information regarding job openings over a wide geographical area and matching demand to the interests and capacities of individual unemployed workers. After individual screening and evaluation, the Vocational-Technical Institute of Southern Illinois University assumed the major role in training and retraining or upgrading. The success of job placements was determined 3 and 6 months after placement.

Contractor: Southern Illinois University.

Project Director: William C. Westberg

Professor, Department of Psychology
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Ill. 62901

Duration of Project: June 30, 1964 through September 30, 1965.

166. WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION ADULT TRAINING PROJECT

(Project No. 31-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To explore and demonstrate how culturally deprived unemployed persons can be trained and placed in jobs successfully; to identify effective methods of helping individuals assess their potentialities and resources in relation to training and employment opportunities; to develop their ability to select and achieve suitable vocational goals; and to evaluate the adequacy of methods, techniques, and services utilized. The project was planned for about 200 able-bodied unemployed adults from the Woodlawn area of Chicago, Ill.

Methodology: Educational history and achievement, test results, and individual counseling were used to help trainees and counselors decide upon realistic vocational and training objectives. During preliminary counseling sessions, educational deficiencies were identified and methods of overcoming them were recommended. Group counseling was provided to stimulate supportive interaction and improved ways of coping with the demands of vocational training and job placement. Role playing and films were used, and outside speakers were invited to participate. Individual help with personal and family problems was available. Supportive acculturation and recreational opportunities were provided by block clubs and civic and church groups in the Woodlawn area. Participants were followed after employment so that emerging problems might be resolved.

Contractor: Woodlawn Organization.

Project Director: Rev. Arthur M. Brazier
President
Woodlawn Organization
1129 East 63d Street
Chicago, Ill. 60667

Duration of Project: May 19, 1964 through August 19, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Silberman, Charles E., "Up From Apathy—The Woodlawn Experiment," *Commentary*, May 1964.

167. SPECIAL GROUP DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER TRAINING PROJECT UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT (Project No. 30-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate an effective technique for training and retraining young men, using the neighborhood as the base of operation and volunteer neighborhood counselors to provide support and encouragement. About 70 unemployed or marginally employed, unskilled, married and single men between 17 and 22 years of age in Pittsburgh, Pa., participated in the project.

Methodology: The Neighborhood Urban Extension Program recruited participants in two neighborhoods. Screening tests were administered by the staff of the Bureau of Employment Security and the Psychological Service of Pittsburgh. Employment committees of neighborhood citizen councils made the final selection, with the advice of the Bureau of Employment Security and the Board of Public Education. Under professional supervision, neighborhood leaders who received special training served as volunteer counselors on a "big brother" basis, each being responsible for five trainees. Family and individual counseling was provided by the Family and Children's Service

of Pittsburgh. Prevocational training, lasting for 12 weeks, was provided in reading, writing, and mathematics. Training was provided to prepare trainees for work as gasoline service station attendants or mechanics or as laboratory technicians. Job placements were arranged through the Bureau of Employment Security and the neighborhood citizens' councils.

Contractor: Action-Housing, Inc.

Project Director: James V. Cunningham
Action-Housing, Inc.
Number One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

Duration of Project: April 14, 1964 through August 31, 1965.

168. PROJECT ABLE (ABILITY BASED ON LONG EMPLOYMENT)

(Project No. 37-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To help resolve the individual, social, and economic problems incident to the closing of the Studebaker plant in South Bend, Ind., by instituting a program to mobilize community resources and provide intensive individualized counseling, training, and job development, and by initiating a public information and educational program to create a climate conducive to success. Approximately 2,000 individuals, of whom 1,500 were over 50 years of age, were unemployed as a result of the closing of the plant.

Methodology: An intensive mass media and selective public information program was conducted to encourage displaced workers to participate in retraining programs, to open up new job opportunities for workers over 50 years of age, and to mobilize community resources and interest. A special industrial relations staff was employed to work with industrial leaders to create job opportunities. An Employers' Committee was organized to orient prospective employers, and wherever potentials existed for new jobs, a job development liaison staff worked intensively with employers. The full range of health, welfare, and supportive community resources provided individual services to displaced workers in the effort to prepare them for, and encourage their participation in, retraining and job placement efforts. Counseling advisers assisted the displaced workers through the recruitment, testing, screening, selection, evaluation, placement, and new placement experiences. Information was secured regarding potential mobility of individuals, and unions, employers, employment agencies, and national employer representatives active in the National Council on Aging cooperated by identifying job opportunities in other areas.

Contractor: United Community Services of St. Joseph County, Inc.

Project Director: Al Cooper

United Community Services of St. Joseph
County, Inc.

120 South Taylor Street

South Bend, Ind. 46601

Duration of Project: June 30, 1964 through September 30, 1965.

169. TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF WORKERS OVER FIFTY

(Project No. 2-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To demonstrate that workers over 50 years of age can be successfully placed in industrial jobs when they can participate in programs of intensive retraining and social services; and to identify circumstances and techniques required to achieve this goal. The project was carried out in seven communities: South Bend, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; Lansing, Mich.; Asheville, N.C.; and Baltimore, Md.

Methodology: A developmental project was organized by the National Council on Aging to help the selected communities plan individual projects to retrain and employ older workers. The Council helped communities to mobilize and coordinate their technical and professional, public and voluntary resources, including lay leadership, so that suitable programs could be established. Local advisory groups, including representatives of public employment and vocational education services, were organized. Comprehensive plans were formulated to include methods of organizing and involving employers, vocational education facilities, employment security offices, and other community agencies and institutions. Communities identified the number of men and women over 50 years of age with a genuine attachment to the labor force, and employment potentials were surveyed. Completed plans are to be submitted for possible funding to the U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training.

Contractor: National Council on Aging, Inc.

Project Director: Geneva Mathiasen

Executive Secretary

National Council on Aging, Inc.

49 West 45th Street

New York, N.Y. 10036

Duration of Project: June 12, 1963 through September 17, 1964.

170. EXPERIMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECT FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

(Project No. 8-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To develop improved methods of counseling, training, and job placement for culturally deprived unemployed heads of families

living in rural areas. About 480 persons from the area of Cambridge, Md., were involved in the project.

Methodology: The Morgan State College assisted the employment service in developing, counseling, and testing methods for selecting prospective trainees. Information regarding participants, secured from personal interviews, case histories, and standardized tests, was thoroughly analyzed so that an appropriate training program could be established. The College assisted in the effort to identify functional educational deficiencies of trainees, and was responsible for nonvocational and noneducational aspects of the training program, including casework services before, during, and after training. After a specified period, performance evaluations were made of all trainees on the basis of standardized tests, supervisors' ratings on a specially designed scale, and personal interviews.

Contractor: Morgan State College.

Project Director: Melvin Humphrey, Ph. D.
Chairman, Division of Social Sciences
Morgan State College
Cold Spring Lane and Hillen Road
Baltimore, Md. 21212

of Project: September 16, 1963 through September 16, 1964.
Project was continued under a new OMAT contract until September 1965.

171. PROGRAM OF EVALUATION AND COUNSELING FOR THE RETRAINING OF DISPLACED FACTORY WORK- ERS AS PRACTICAL PSYCHIATRIC NURSES

(Project No. 6-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To train men, recently displaced from employment by technological change, for service careers to which they have not been oriented by previous training or personal inclination; and to expand the practical nursing curriculum to include training in the care of psychiatric patients. The project was located in Detroit, Mich.

Methodology: The Merrill Palmer Research Institute and the Shapero School of Nursing conducted this project jointly in behalf of 25 displaced men. During the period of training provided by the School of Nursing, weekly counseling sessions were conducted with groups of 8 to 12 men by the Merrill Palmer Research Institute. The groups were led by psychologists, and all sessions were tape recorded for evaluation and program development purposes. Intensive counseling was directed toward easing the adjustment implicit in the dual transition from a "male" and an industrial occupation, identifying other problems that impeded or inhibited learning, and helping participants understand their own and their patients' personality dynamics. A

team of specialists identified factors which solely or in combination influenced individual success or failure in the program.

Contractor: Sinai Hospital.

Projector Director: Aaron Rutledge, Ph. D., Merrill Palmer Research Institute.

Duration of Project: September 5, 1963 through January 5, 1965.

Address Inquiries To: Sidney Peimer, M.D.
Administrator
Sinai Hospital
6767 West Outer Drive
Detroit, Mich. 48235

172. EL MIRAGE PROJECT OF THE ARIZONA MIGRANT AND INDIAN MINISTRY

(Project No. 10-64—OMAT)*

Purpose: To develop improved methods of motivating, counseling, training, and placing culturally deprived, unemployed heads of families who are attached to the migrant labor force. This Arizona project trained about 75 migrants.

Methodology: Migrant farm workers received training as machine pressers and in mechanized agricultural operations so that they could look forward to year-round employment. Many received English instruction. The Arizona Migrant and Indian Ministry had charge of a program of recruitment and social counseling and gave advice regarding problems of health, welfare, and motivation. Arrangements were made for child care, medical services, relocation expenses, and other services to assist in training efforts and job placement. Volunteers were recruited to provide some services. Educational authorities were assisted by the Ministry in identifying trainees with particular impediments to successful completion of training programs.

Contractor: Arizona Migrant and Indian Ministry.

Project Director: Rev. H. B. Lundgren

Director
Arizona Migrant and Indian Ministry
355 North Central Avenue, Suite 233
Phoenix, Ariz. 85012

Duration of Project: October 10, 1963 through October 10, 1964.

*Other projects, funded by OMAT in behalf of migrants, were located in Michigan (Project No. 14-64) and Tulare County, Calif. (Project No. 19-64).

D. CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 173-174:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE), U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

173. THE ROLE OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE EDUCATION OF THE AGED

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1530—OE)

Purpose: To determine the role of colleges and universities in serving the needs of older persons; to learn the educational potentials and needs of older persons which could be met by colleges or universities through campus, neighborhood center, or radio or television programs; and to identify older persons who could teach, organize, or administer educational programs for the aging. A stratified sample of 2,200 persons over 65 years of age in Columbus, Ohio, participated in the study.

Methodology: Information regarding respondents' characteristics, including sex, education, marital status, employment history, current employment, economic status, past and present leisure time activities, problems that might be eased by educational programs, availability to participate in such programs, and related matters was secured through structured interviews.

Contractor: Ohio State University.

Principal Investigator: Andrew Hendrickson, Ph. D.
Director, Center for Adult Education
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio 43210

Duration of Project: November 1961 to January 1964.

174. PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION FOR HOURLY-RATED WORKERS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 1422—OE)

Purpose: To develop and test materials and methods for a group discussion pre-retirement program for industrial workers. About 120 hourly-rated workers 60 years and over participated in this Michigan study.

Methodology: The basic material for the program was a series of subject-matter booklets designed to help discussion leaders plan the

content of each session, to orient resource people who participated in the program and to stimulate group members to think about the problems and participate in group discussions. A handbook of case histories, films, and a set of still pictures were also prepared and tested. Four random samples of 30 individuals each were drawn from a sub-universe of older workers in one industry. After two groups completed the experimental program, before-and-after measures on all four groups were used to test the null hypothesis that there would be no significant difference in the changes of morale, anticipatory attitudes toward retirement, and planning for retirement among the four groups. The results were analyzed by levels of education, literacy, occupation, income, health, and years remaining before retirement.

Contractor: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Woodrow W. Hunter
Institute of Labor Industrial Relations
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: September 1961 to December 1963.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 175-190:

Community Health Service (CHS), Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

175. STUDY OF PHYSICIAN ATTITUDE TO HOME-CARE PROGRAM

(Project No. CH40-38—PHS)

Purpose: To provide a coordinated home-care program, emphasizing service to chronically ill and aged patients, in Lehigh County, Pa.

Methodology: Home care is being provided on a countywide, 24-hour basis to urban and rural patients who have received their initial care in the Allentown hospital. Through the program, physicians and para-medical personnel will be trained in the care of patients at home, by means of supervised field visits and case conferences. Comprehensive services include medical care, nursing, physical therapy, speech therapy, homemaking, nutrition consultation, medical social service, laboratory service, and transportation. Patients are accepted for evaluation upon referral by family physicians, or by nurses or social workers when the family physicians are not available. Referring and nonreferring physicians are interviewed by the staff sociologist and the project director to determine what factors made them decide to refer or not to refer. Similar interviews of patients and their relatives are conducted to find out other factors which might influence the physician toward or away from referral. The sample includes pa-

tients referred for home care, accepted and not accepted; and patients referred for home care, hospitalized and not hospitalized.

Grantee: Allentown Hospital Association.

Principal Investigator: Charles P. Sell, M.D.
Project Director
Allentown Hospital Association
17th and Chew Streets
Allentown, Pa. 18102

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

176. STUDY OF A METHOD FOR THE PREVENTION OF DEPENDENCY IN LATER YEARS

(Project No. CH23-6—PHS)

Purpose: To measure the success of the approach developed by the Age Center of New England to prevent dependency in later years by applying it to a randomized, stratified urban sample of 1,000 individuals in Boston, Mass.

Methodology: The Age Center has attempted to reverse the trend toward illness and social dependency in later life by modifying older people's perception and understanding of the aging process, evaluating their health and social needs carefully, providing for appropriate services, and following them over time. The approach was tested by securing baseline measurements and re-evaluating patients 1 year later. Structured interviews were used to secure information regarding social relatedness, degree of independence and dependence, attitudes toward aging, general feelings of well-being or distress, willingness to undergo treatment, attitudes toward health care, and general level of functioning. This information was supplemented by medical history and current physical condition.

Grantee: The Age Center of New England, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Hugh Cabot
Executive Director
The Age Center of New England, Inc.
160 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Mass. 02116

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 31, 1965.

177. GOOD COMPANIONS HEALTH SERVICE

(Project No. CH34-30—PHS)*

Purpose: To further develop, expand, analyze, and evaluate the Good Companions Health Service, an effort by "well" elderly residents of the Lower East Side of Manhattan, N.Y., to meet some of the many health needs of their elderly neighbors. Both the donors and recipients of service are from the low socioeconomic group.

Methodology: A small professional staff recruits, trains, and supervises approximately 100 volunteers who perform a variety of health-assistance tasks for the homebound, including light housekeeping, shopping, meal planning, and carrying out doctors' orders. Escort service and companionship are provided in connection with outpatient treatment. Friendly check-in home visits are paid to convalescent and incapacitated individuals. A participant-observer is to record and analyze referral and training procedures and evaluate services rendered. The volunteers' reaction to their participation is to be studied. An Advisory Council, representing private and public agencies with major concern for the health problems of the elderly, is responsible for guiding the program and reviewing progress.

Grantee: Henry Street Settlement.

Principal Investigator: Marion Kron

Director, Service to the Elderly
Henry Street Settlement
265 Henry Street
New York, N.Y. 10002

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

*Another PHS project in behalf of the chronically ill and aged that depends heavily on volunteers is underway in Rochester, N.Y. (Project No. CH34-34).

178. EVALUATION OF A MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM FOR OLDER PERSONS IN A HOUSING PROJECT

(Project No. CH37-10—PHS)

Purpose: To study the feasibility, cost, and value of providing a full range of out-of-hospital health services to approximately 400 elderly residents of a public housing project in Cleveland, Ohio, through a cooperative effort of the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

Methodology: A health facility was established at the housing project to provide initial physical examinations and re-examinations, a health maintenance clinic, medical social services, dietary counseling, occupational therapy, and physical therapy. Services were provided both in the clinic and in the patients' apartments. Dental care, podiatry, laboratory, and specialty medical services were provided at the Mount Sinai Hospital. A scientifically matched control population from a nearby housing project is being used for evaluative purposes.

Grantee: Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland.

Principal Investigators: Sidney Katz, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, and
Sidney E. Wolpaw, M.D.
Medical Director
Mount Sinai Hospital of Cleveland
University Circle
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Duration of Project: December 15, 1962 through December 14, 1965.

179. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER (Project No. CH39-1—PHS)

Purpose: To decrease the need for institutional care and to provide better care for patients who do not require hospitalization. Under the Yamhill County, Oreg., Senior Citizens Project, three Senior Citizens recreation centers were established in various towns throughout the county. These were sponsored, organized, and operated by local residents.

Methodology: The centers included a well-being clinic, which provided advice on health matters, and screening tests for chronic diseases, such as glaucoma, hypertension, cataracts, diabetes, hearing loss, and anemia. The clinic also made available a psychiatric social worker to aid in the rehabilitation of discharged mental patients. Other services included visiting nurse and home aide programs, and a community education program designed to gain community understanding of mental health problems. The centers conducted surveys of the skills and interests of senior citizens, and provided recreational equipment and facilities.

Grantee: Yamhill County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: Elton Kessel, M.D., M.P.H.
Yamhill County Health Officer
Yamhill County Health Department
Court House
McMinnville, Oreg. 97128

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

180. CLAREMONT NEW HAMPSHIRE GERIATRIC CLINIC (Project No. CH31-5—PHS)

Purpose: To establish an outpatient diagnostic and treatment clinic for persons 60 years of age and over; to demonstrate the value of such a community service for the aged; and to serve as a detection and prevention medium for conditions leading to debility and disability. A minimum of 200 cases were to be served during the first year, with increased participation as the program continues. The project is located in Claremont, N.H.

Methodology: The project is sponsored by the New Hampshire Council on Aging and the Claremont General Hospital. The State Council on Aging, made up of representatives of the Department of Employment Security, the State Board of Education, the Division of Public Health, the Division of Welfare, and 11 Governor appointees, assists in planning and organizing services and seeking community support. Referrals come from the medical profession, social service agencies, public health nurses, pharmacists, and senior citizens groups. Referrals are carefully screened by an intake worker. Regular medical and social records are kept throughout the patient's contact. A standard fee of \$1 is charged for services or medication. Casework service is provided to assure continuity of treatment. Information is collected regarding income of patients, their work history, and their living accommodations; effectiveness of project in terms of community acceptance, client use, and acceptance by the medical profession; reasons why aged patients have not previously sought, received, or required medical care, and the number of diseases or disabilities discovered; and experiences and results that have a bearing on the feasibility of operating similar clinics in other hospitals and communities in the State.

Hampshire State Council on Aging and Claremont
Hospital.

Municipal investigator: Garner C. Goodwin
Hospital Administrator
Claremont General Hospital
Claremont, N.H. 03743

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through February 28, 1966.

181. COORDINATED COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NURSING SERVICE

(Project No. CH32-8-PHS)*

Purpose: To provide planned professional follow-up care to clinic and discharged hospital patients; and to demonstrate the feasibility of improving the continuity of health care to aged and chronically ill residents of East Orange, N.J., through coordinated effort of the Health Department, the Visiting Nurse Association, and the East Orange Hospital.

Methodology: A professional service team was established, consisting of a nurse coordinator, physical therapist, health educator, social worker, and nutrition counselor. The team provided out-of-hospital care in the out-patient clinics and in homes. There was a coordinated referral procedure and unified record keeping, with the latter planned to facilitate research regarding the problems of the aged and chronically ill as well as to maintain program statistics. Home nursing restorative services and supportive counseling were included among

the rehabilitative services. Analysis includes comparison of services received in the 12 months preceding and following the coordinated effort in terms of patient care and cost.

Grantee: East Orange Health Department.

Principal Investigator: J. Robert Lackey

Health Officer

East Orange Health Department

143 New Street

East Orange, N.J. 07017

Duration of Project: September 1, 1963 through August 31, 1965.

*Coordinated community health care, organized under private or public auspices, was demonstrated by PHS projects in a number of sites, including Dade County, Fla. (Project No. CH10-1), St. Paul, Minn. (Project No. CH25-3), Newark, N.J. (Project No. CH32-1), Niagara County, N.Y. (Project No. CH34-18), and Guilford County, N.C. (Project No. CH35-1).

182. REFERRAL, COORDINATION, AND CONSULTATION SERVICES FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL

(Project No. CH06-2—PHS)

Purpose: To demonstrate local health department leadership in resolving the complex health-related problems of the chronically ill. The project was located in Pueblo, Colo.

Methodology: A medical social worker was added to the staff of the local health department in the effort to improve and coordinate health services. Patients could be referred from any source for either direct service or consultation. The approval and cooperation of family physicians were sought in all instances. When multiple needs existed, the social worker took responsibility for coordinated services. One goal of the project was to develop a manual for local and State health departments to follow in setting up similar services. Information was collected regarding the reception of the service by the community, changes in attitudes toward and use of service, and results in terms of patient care.

Grantee: Colorado State Department of Public Health.

Principal Investigator: John A. Lichty, M.D.

Chief, Chronic Disease and Hospital Service Sections

Colorado State Department of Public Health

4210 East 11th Avenue

Denver, Colo. 80220

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through May 31, 1964.

183. HEALTH MAINTENANCE FOR THE ELDERLY IN QUEENS NURSING PROJECT

(Project No. CH34-3—PHS)

Purpose: To provide health and medical care through a service established for 1,400 individuals 60 years of age and over, living in a housing project of 13,000 individuals, through a joint effort of public and voluntary agencies under the leadership of the New York City Department of Health.

Methodology: Space in the housing project was secured and converted to a clinic area where five physicians, three laboratory personnel, four nurses, a social worker, a podiatrist, an optometrist, and other ancillary personnel worked together to give comprehensive and continuous medical and health care to the elderly residents. The care included periodic physical examinations and evaluation; diagnostic and therapeutic services in the clinic; referrals to hospital specialty clinics or hospital admission; and home care, extending from housekeeping to full time coverage. Also provided were integrated social and recreational services and counseling, referral, and various rehabilitation services, including a sheltered workshop. Evaluation included the use of a control group of aged persons in a similar housing project.

Grantee: Medical and Health Research Association of New York City, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Nicetas Kuo, M.D.

District Health Officer

New York City Department of Health

12—26 31st Avenue

Long Island City, N.Y. 11106

Duration of Project: April 2, 1962 through April 1, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Starin, Kuo, and McLaughlin, "Queensbridge Health Maintenance Service for the Elderly." *Public Health Reports*, December 1962.

184. COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO MEET OUT-OF-HOSPITAL NEEDS FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED IN A RURAL COMMUNITY

(Project No. CH34-7—PHS)

Purpose: To provide comprehensive medical care through integrated area offices in Columbia County, N.Y. The Rip Van Winkle Clinic secures continuity of services by relating each patient to a medical team which cares for him in the office, his home, a nursing home, or the local hospital.

Methodology: The initial caseload included Clinic patients, and was extended by self-referral and referrals from physicians and community agencies. The Clinic facilities served as centers for medical serv-

ice. Staff included public health, registered, and practical nurses, a medical social worker, an occupational therapist, a nutritionist, an oral hygienist, a physiotherapist, a physiotherapy technician, and a medical librarian. Services in the home-care program included: Administration of drugs. arrangements for loan of equipment, dental screening, eye examinations, homemaker service, laboratory tests, nursing care, nutrition counseling, physical therapy, social service, and transportation. Evaluation conferences were held weekly to consider the patient's progress and to provide continuing communication between home care and the patient's physician.

Grantee: Rip Van Winkle Foundation.

Principal Investigator: C. B. Esselstyn, M.D.

Medical Director

Rip Van Winkle Foundation

454 Warren Street

Hudson, N.Y. 12534

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

185. MULTIPURPOSE HOME VISITOR FOR CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED

(Project No. CH05-10—PHS)

Purpose: To determine whether a new method of providing home health services, through multipurpose home visitors, meets personal health needs of the chronically ill and aged and their families more fully and economically than current practice; to identify the types of skill needed in such visitors and to evolve appropriate training courses at colleges and universities; and to experiment with organizational changes to accommodate this new service. The project was located in Martinez, Calif.

Methodology: During the initial or research phase, a community survey was undertaken to determine health needs, to systematize case recording and analysis, and to learn how professional workers and community leaders perceived community needs for family service. The information collected served program planning purposes and helped to define the functions of multipurpose home visitors. During the balance of the project, the selection, training, and use of home visitors was demonstrated and evaluated.

Grantee: Contra Costa County Health Department.

Principal Investigator: Joseph F. Whiting, Ph. D.

Research Program Director

Contra Costa County Health Department

901 Pine Street

Martinez, Calif. 94553

Duration of Project: November 15, 1962 through November 15, 1964.

186. HOME VISITING AIDES IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING TEAM

(Project No. CH34-22—PHS)

Purpose: To demonstrate that more comprehensive care can be provided for chronically ill and aging patients by the addition of an ancillary staff to the existing professional team in the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn, New York.

Methodology: The ancillary staff consists of home-visiting aides interested in caring for patients in their homes and capable of working with public health nurses in this service. They assist with personal care and do simple household tasks for patients, assist the nursing staff with interim and supplementary care, and perform related tasks. They work as members of the nursing teams and receive supervision from the professional staff members and the project director. The agency provides inservice training. A summary of visits to patients is compiled, analyzed, and compared to reports maintained in another office of the Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn, Inc., where there are no home aides. A questionnaire is administered to doctors, patients, families, and nursing staff to elicit their reactions to the program.

Grantee: Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Patricia Hughes

Visiting Nurse Association of Brooklyn,
Inc.

138 South Oxford Street

Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11235

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

187. HOME AIDES FOR THE SICK AND AGED IN QUEENS

(Project No. CH34-21—PHS)*

Purpose: To demonstrate the feasibility of providing a citywide visiting home aide service to the chronically ill and aged in conjunction with visiting nurse services. The project was located in Queens, New York City, with the expectation of extending it to Manhattan and the Bronx.

Methodology: The staff of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York and the New York City Health Department helped to recruit about 70 half-time workers to function as home aides. They assisted patients with personal care, exercises, shopping, meal preparation, light housekeeping, and errands. About 16 hours of orientation were provided, and regular supervision was available. The patient's need for and use of the service was reviewed periodically. Information was collected regarding the effect on professional nursing service, the problems of recruiting home aides, the alternative methods of financing the service, including "third-party payments" through public assistance, and service and cost factors.

Grantee: Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

Principal Investigator: Ione Carey, M.A.

Visiting Nurse Service of New York
107 East 70th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Duration of Project: December 1, 1962 through February 28, 1965.

*Another PHS home aide project was approved in Denver, Colo. (Project No. CH06-1).

188. HOME CARE FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED THROUGH HOMEMAKER SERVICE

(Project No. CH52-4—PHS)*

Purpose: To provide home care for the chronically ill and aged through homemaker service and to determine whether it is effective in delaying or avoiding hospitalization or institutionalization; and to determine what other community resources are necessary for homemakers to be effective. The project is located in Wheeling, W. Va.

Methodology: The Children's and Family Service Association works with the Visiting Nurse Association to provide home care through homemaker service, physical therapy, and home nursing. Four homemakers have been employed, and a training program has been established. Fees are charged on the basis of the individual's ability to pay. A public relations program helps to interpret the services. Other agencies and organizations are involved as needed by individual clients. The project will be evaluated in terms of its success in helping people to remain at home, and the specific services of the homemaker that were responsible. Information will be collected regarding other community resources homemakers use, the reasons homemaker services are requested, the nature of the medical problem, and the number of chronically ill and aged in the project who finally were removed from their homes.

Grantee: The Children and Family Service Association, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Manuel J. Viola, A.C.S.W.

Executive Director

The Children and Family Service Association, Inc.

Meadow Estates

Wheeling, W. Va. 26002

Duration of Project: March 1, 1963 through February 28, 1966.

*Quite similar PHS projects, depending primarily upon homemaker services, were approved in Birmingham, Ala. (Project No. CH01-2), Pasadena, Calif. (Project No. CH05-7), St. Louis, Mo. (Project No. CH27-7), Eugene, Oreg. (Project No. CH39-3), Providence, R.I. (Project No. CH42-5), and Morgantown, W. Va. (Project No. CH52-2).

189. HOME NURSING CARE FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED

(Project No. CH36-1—PHS)*

Purpose: To establish a home nursing service to be administered by the City Health Department in Fargo, N. Dak., in behalf of chronically ill patients; to provide clinical experience for student nurses; and to demonstrate the value of providing therapeutic nursing services as part of the total public health nursing program.

Methodology: The project was under the direction of the City Health Officer who was responsible for establishing policies, referral procedures, and evaluative methods. All patients receiving home care were under the supervision of a physician. A full range of home nursing services was given. Information was collected regarding the number of referrals, the types and amount of service provided, the progress of patients, comparative costs, and related matters.

Grantee: Fargo City Health Department.

Principal Investigator: D. H. Lawrence, M.D.

City Health Officer

Civic Center

Fargo, N. Dak. 58100

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

*Other PHS projects, providing home nursing services for the chronically ill and aged under a variety of auspices, have been approved in Honolulu, Hawaii (Project No. CH13-1), Wheeler, Ore. (Project No. CH39-2), Phoenixville, Pa. (Project No. CH40-14), York County, Pa. (Project No. CH40-34), Fort Worth, Tex. (Project No. CH46-2), San Antonio, Tex. (Project No. CH46-1), and Ohio County, W. Va. (Project No. CH52-5).

190. EVALUATION OF DAY-CARE PROGRAM IN COMPREHENSIVE PATIENT CARE

(Project No. CH24-6—PHS)

Purpose: To establish a day-care program in the hospital rehabilitation service of the Chronic Disease Unit, Saginaw County Hospital, Saginaw, Mich. The program was organized and staffed to treat about 30 patients daily.

Methodology: Patients were referred by staff members of the Chronic Disease Unit, public health and visiting nurses, practicing physicians, and hospitals other than Saginaw County. The day-care program included diagnosis and evaluation, curative therapy, occupational therapy, social service, vocational counseling, and follow-up care. The program was to be evaluated in terms of patient benefits, effect on length of hospital stay, patient attitudes toward their own cure and the service given, readiness of the family, community, or employers to participate in the treatment plan, number and causes of readmissions, and related matters.

Grantee: Saginaw County Hospital.

Principal Investigator: V. K. Volk, M.D.

Medical Superintendent
Saginaw County Hospital
Saginaw, Mich. 48600

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 191-193:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

191. RETRAINING OLDER ADULTS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICES

(Project No. 1122—NIMH)

Purpose: To train older persons with some demonstrated interest in community services and with leadership potential; and to retrain about 40 retired men and women annually for paid employment in community services by developing a curriculum of class and field work in Nashville, Tenn.

Methodology: A 12-week course was offered twice yearly. Classroom instruction included lectures, discussions, audiovisual techniques, and group dynamics processes. The curriculum, field work, individual supervision, and educational methods were geared to the pace of older people. Prospective trainees were carefully screened by psychiatrists, social workers, and vocational counselors. Psychological, vocational, and proficiency tests were administered, and a physical examination was performed. Both the training procedures and the individual trainees were evaluated.

Grantees: Tennessee State Department of Mental Health, and Senior Citizens, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Sebastian Tine, M.S.

Executive Director
Senior Citizens, Inc.
120 21st Avenue
Nashville, Tenn. 37200

Duration of Project: September 1, 1962 through August 31, 1965.

192. THERAPEUTIC WORKSHOP FOR OLDER PERSONS

(Project No. MH 344—NIMH)

Purpose: To determine whether a productive work situation will retard, arrest, or reverse the negative psychological effects of aging. The basic assumption was that separation from productive work tends to bring reduced feelings of personal worth, diminished social con-

tacts, and increased emotional dependency. Participants were 55 years of age or over, and capable of performing light sedentary manual work and using public transportation. The project was located in Chicago, Ill.

Methodology: The Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, Cook County Department of Public Welfare, Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, a home for the aged, hospitals, and private psychiatrists referred potential candidates for the workshop program. Particular effort was made to secure individuals who had undergone recent role change, in the hope that the project might help them cope more effectively. The workshop program was designed as the core of a network of medical, psychiatric, psychological and social services. The project was evaluated in terms of its success in placing people in the open job market, increasing the quantity and quality of work performed in the workshop, improving attitudes toward work, reducing social isolation, and increasing participation in group activities. Assessment techniques included morale scales and rating procedures, adaptations of standard psychological tests, and judgments of an assessment committee.

Grantee: Jewish Vocational Service.

Principal Investigator: William Gellman, Ph. D.
Executive Director
Jewish Vocational Service
One South Franklin Street
Chicago, Ill. 60606

Duration of Project: June 1, 1960 through May 31, 1965.

193. POTENTIAL SOCIAL HABILITATION OF ELDERLY PATIENTS

(Project No. 252—NIMH)

Purpose: To determine whether mental hospital patients in the older age group have potentials for eventual release if community resources are marshaled to provide needed social services; to determine the hours of social work time required to develop or locate appropriate community resources; to provide social work services in the hospital and community; and to determine whether efforts of this type are warranted for all geriatric patients in mental hospitals. The sample consisted of 158 patients, 65 years and over, selected at random from a mental hospital in California.

Methodology: Social services included individual, detailed social service studies; special social resource finding and development; preparation of patients' families and other individuals and resources in the community; preparation of patients, by means of social services, for return to the community; and close follow-up in the community with patients, families, and interested agencies and individuals.

Grantee: California Department of Mental Hygiene.

Principal Investigator: Charles P. Devereaux, M.S.W.

Community Organization Specialist
California Department of Mental Hygiene
2815 O Street
Sacramento, Calif. 95801

Duration of Project: May 31, 1959 through June 1, 1962.

Reports or Publications: Scott, Theodore, Devereaux, Charles P., and Janes, Elizabeth, *Potential Social Habilitation of Elderly Patients*, Research Monograph No. 2. Sacramento: Department of Mental Hygiene, 1962.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 194:

International Office (IO), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

194. REQUIREMENTS OF AGED PEOPLE AND THE RELATED NEED FOR DEVELOPING SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

(Project No. 2-64—IO)

Purpose: To determine the nature and scope of the needs of aged people in Poland; to provide a factual basis for planning social welfare activities.

Methodology: During the first phase, basic information was collected and analyzed, including demographic and social structural facts about the aged population, the literature in social gerontology, and cross cultural studies. During the second phase, the circumstances of a representative sample of aged persons in Poland will be investigated with particular attention to their physical and economic conditions, housing arrangements, and family relationships. If feasible, a survey and evaluation of existing social welfare facilities serving the aged will be carried out.

Grantee: Institute for Social Economy, Warsaw.

Principal Investigator: Dr. Jerzy Piotrowski

Manager, Department of Sociology and
Social Security
Institute for Social Economy
Warsaw, Rakowiecka 6, Poland

Duration of Project: June 24, 1964 through June 24, 1967.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 195:

Bureau of Family Services (BFS), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

195. JOINT STATE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE PROJECT IN AGING, A PROGRAM IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS IN NEW MEXICO

(Project No. 023—BFS)

Purpose: To appraise, strengthen, develop, and coordinate existing and needed community services for elderly persons and their families; to organize or reactivate County Committees in Aging in each of the 32 counties in New Mexico to serve as clearinghouses and information centers regarding the needs and facilities available to the aged; and to encourage and strengthen a continuing State Committee on Aging.

Methodology: This project has been carried out primarily by volunteers from the American Association of University Women (AAUW) working under supervision jointly planned and provided by the AAUW and the Department of Public Welfare in New Mexico. The volunteers survey the needs and resources available in their counties, stimulate local interest in the problems of the aging, participate with community leadership in organizing county committees, and provide leadership in planning and establishing new services, such as community centers, self-care programs, and protective services for elderly citizens.

Grantee: New Mexico Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: K. Rose Wood, Supervisor of Community Services, New Mexico Department of Public Welfare

Duration of Project: December 1, 1963 through November 30, 1965.

Address Inquiries To: Leo T. Murphy
State Director
Department of Public Welfare
408 Galisteo
Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 196-207:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, Welfare and Social Security Administrations (WA and SSA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

196. THE AGED, FAMILY AND FRIENDS

(Project No. 158—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To examine the relation between two sets of older peoples' social ties, those with their adult children and those with their neighbors or friends. The project was conducted in Cleveland, Ohio.

Methodology: The data were drawn from a study financed by the Ford Foundation on the local friendships of older people in residential settings with different concentrations of aged residents. The study was undertaken on the assumption that the separate sets of relations might be closely connected—either as complementary patterns or as functions of one another. Data were obtained on kin and friendship interaction and on emotional dependence, role loss and changes including marital status and changes, health status, living arrangements and household composition, proximity of children, and socioeconomic status.

Grantee: Western Reserve University.

Principal Investigator: Irving Rosow, Ph. D.

Associate Professor

School of Applied Social Sciences

Western Reserve University

2040 Adelbert Road

Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through October 31, 1964.

197. POVERTY AND AGING AS FACTORS IN SOCIAL ISOLATION

(Project No. 193—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the differential contributions of poverty and old age to social isolation. An area probability sample was drawn from a large eastern metropolitan area.

Methodology: In this study, families living in poverty are being compared with working class families living above the subsistence level but on a low income. Three age groups of families from both strata are being studied: Middle age when isolation is presumably minimal, the years immediately preceding retirement, and post-retirement age. Poverty-stricken and solvent families are being compared in terms of the degree of isolation among nuclear family members and isolation of the nuclear family from their kin, friends, neighbors, and the wider community. Information is being secured through structured interviews.

Grantee: Bureau of Social Science Research.

Principal Investigator: George S. Rosenberg, Ph. D.

Research Associate

Bureau of Social Science Research

1424 16th Street NW.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1966.

198. RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON PROTECTIVE SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

(Project No. 175—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To carry out a program of protective services for non-institutionalized older persons; to analyze the effectiveness and cost of the program so that its successful features can be incorporated into practice, teaching, and research in the field of social work with the aging. This project supersedes Project No. 072: "Protective Services for Older People," a demonstration and research project carried out in Cleveland, Ohio.

Methodology: Noninstitutionalized elderly persons in need of protective care will be identified among the applicants and caseload of selected community agencies. They will be randomly allocated to control and experimental groups. Individuals in both groups will be interviewed at the point of entry into the project, and at 3-, 6-, and 12-month intervals thereafter. At the same intervals, interviews will be held with a relative, friend, or some very concerned or interested individual. The experimental approach consists primarily of social casework supplemented by ancillary and supporting services. Information will be collected regarding the acceptance of services by the aged, changes in their feeling of contentment, behavioral and affective symptoms, and functional competence; the nature and effectiveness of environmental protection; and the stress induced by the participants' behavior or circumstances.

Grantee: Benjamin Rose Institute.

Principal Investigator: Margaret Blenkner, D.S.W.

Research Director

Benjamin Rose Institute

636 Rose Building

Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

199. STUDY OF AN AGED LOW-INCOME POPULATION IN A PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT

(Project No. 078—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine the impact of living in Victoria Plaza, a public housing unit for the aged in San Antonio, Tex., on life style and adjustment; to identify the relationship of background and personality characteristics to adjustment to this public housing unit; and to study interpersonal relationships and the emergence of leadership in a relatively stable group of older persons.

Methodology: Through personal interviews and tests, a study was made of 352 applicants to the housing unit in the attempt to predict

those applicants most likely to become residents. Information was secured regarding health, family background and relationships, friends, leisure activities, employment history and economic security, religion, early life background, attitudes, and the use of time during the preceding day. One year after moving into the housing unit, 295 occupants were reinterviewed and retested to evaluate the effect of the special housing on adjustment and life style.

Grantee: Trinity University.

Principal Investigator: Frances M. Carp, Ph. D.
Chairman, Department of Psychology
Trinity University
715 Stadium Drive
San Antonio, Tex. 78212

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through August 31, 1963.

200. MODES OF WITHDRAWALS FROM ACTIVE OCCUPATION ROLES BY FARMERS, SMALLTOWN MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONALS, AND FACTORY WORKERS 50 AND OVER IN IOWA

(Project No. 171—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the process of withdrawing from active participation in employment and to determine how plans for, and actual retirement from, work vary among occupational groups. The project location is Iowa.

Methodology: Samples were drawn of males 50 years old and over, employed as farmers, merchants, professionals, and factory workers in Iowa communities ranging in population from 2,500 to 10,000. Interviews are being conducted with approximately 500 persons in each occupational category. They will be supplemented by mail questionnaires to determine the extent to which retirement plans were actually implemented. Information will be secured regarding employment experience, type of residence and residence mobility, living arrangements and kinship ties, plans for and attitudes toward retirement, and current and anticipated income; and also information regarding the economic structure of the community of residence.

Grantee: Iowa State University of Science and Technology.

Principal Investigator: Jon Doerflinger
Department of Sociology
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010

Duration of Project: March 1, 1964 through February 28, 1967.

201. A STUDY OF BLUE-COLLAR WORKER RESISTANCE TO PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION

(Project No. 191—WA and SSA)

Purpose: An exploratory study to determine the reasons for resistance of blue-collar workers in Pennsylvania to participation in pre-retirement education programs.

Methodology: Mail inquiries were made of universities, industrial establishments, and union organizations concerning sponsorship of preretirement education programs. An exploratory study was conducted in which data were obtained from about 500 trade unionists from 4 major industrial unions in Pennsylvania, and interviews were conducted with workers in 2 industrial establishments. Information was secured regarding age, education, and occupation of workers; their attitudes toward retirement; and their interest in participating in such programs.

Grantee: Pennsylvania State University.

Principal Investigator: Helmut Golatz
Department of Labor Education
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa. 17774

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965.

202. CONCERTED SERVICES BASELINE

(Project No. 202—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To assemble baseline data on older residents of public housing and on the public, private, and volunteer welfare and health services available to them; to assess the needs of these older persons; and to develop guidelines for improving coordination of services to older persons. The location is Florida.

Methodology: Interviews are being conducted with a 25-percent sample of residents in a housing project for elderly persons and with a sample of 200 persons whose applications for the housing project were rejected or withdrawn. Information will be secured regarding awareness of existing resources, current levels of utilization of services, satisfaction with the adequacy of services, reasons for deciding not to accept accommodations in the housing project, plans made by older persons in case of illness or disability, use of leisure time, and attitudes of the elderly about their living conditions.

Grantee: University of Miami.

Principal Investigator: Aaron Lipman
Department of Sociology
University of Miami
Miami, Fla. 33100

Duration of Project: July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966.

203. A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION ON THE ADJUSTMENT IN RETIREMENT OF HOURLY-RATED WORKERS

(Project No. 151—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To test the hypothesis that a group of hourly-rated automobile workers who participated in a group-discussion type preretirement education program adjusted better in retirement than a similar group who did not participate in the program. The project was carried out in Michigan.

Methodology: The research is focused on hourly-rated automobile workers, 60 years of age and older, in the Detroit area. Workers in the experimental group, and their wives, take part in a preretirement educational program. Baseline interviews are conducted with experimental and control groups at the time of their retirement and 6 and 12 months thereafter to secure information regarding general attitudes toward retirement and specific attitudes toward health, income required, and family and social relationships; and also information on management of financial affairs, health care, and family adjustment during retirement.

Grantee: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Woodrow Hunter
Research Associate
Division of Gerontology
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through August 31, 1966.

204. INFLUENCE OF OLD-AGE INSURANCE AND PRIVATE PENSION PLANS ON SPENDING-SAVING BEHAVIOR

(Project No. 058—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the influence of expected level of retirement income on spending and saving decisions before retirement in an effort to assess the impact of the economy and of private pension plans on the preretirement behavior of participants.

Methodology: In a national sample interview survey conducted in 1962 with 1,300 families, data were obtained on expectations regarding retirement income and its sources, subjective estimates of the amount of income needed after retirement, recent spending and saving behavior and current net worth, and on income and demographic variables. Field work on a second and third survey, making use of an improved questionnaire, has been completed.

Grantee: Regents of the University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: George Katona, Ph. D.
Survey Research Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: February 1, 1962 through May 31, 1965.

205. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS LEADING TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE AGED

(Project No. 037—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine the nature and effects of the decision-making process in institutionalizing the elderly in homes for the aged in a city in Texas.

Methodology: Interviews were conducted with the residents of two homes for the aged and their relatives to elicit information regarding the persons involved in the decision, the nature and extent of their involvement, conditions and events precipitating the decision, problems incurred in the process, attitudes and reactions of the aged person and his family, nature and change in interpersonal relationships in the family prior to, during, and after institutionalization, and the relation of the decision-making process to the resident's adjustment. Supplementary information was secured from the files and other records of the two institutions and from interviews with staff personnel, particularly home administrators.

Grantee: North Texas State University.

Principal Investigators: Hiram J. Friedsam and Harry R. Dick.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through November 5, 1963.

Reports or Publications: Friedsam, H. J., and Dick, H. R., "Adjustment of Residents of Two Homes for the Aged," *Social Problems*, Winter 1964; and Friedsam, H. J., and Dick, H. R., "An Exploratory Study of Resident and Relative Views of Involvement in Admissions to Two Homes for the Aged," *Journal of Health and Human Behavior*, Spring 1964; Friedsam, H. J., and Dick, H. R., "Residential Patterns of Aged Persons Prior to Institutionalization," *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, February 1964; Schmeltzer, June, "Decisions Leading to the Institutionalization of the Aged," *Welfare in Review*, July 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Hiram J. Friedsam, Ph. D.
Director, Department of Economics and
Sociology
North Texas State University
Denton, Tex. 76201

206. LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RETIREMENT

(Project No. 034—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To index changes which "normal" older persons undergo and to determine the correlates of such changes, as part of a larger study designed to yield new knowledge about the retirement process and factors associated with the ease or difficulty of accepting retirement. The original study population numbered almost 4,000 individuals representing a wide range of demographic characteristics and residing in all parts of the United States.

Methodology: This project was part of a longitudinal study in which information was collected at five different points in time, utilizing sociological questionnaires, health inventories, and, for a subgroup, complete medical examinations. Contacts were made in 1952, 1954, 1956, and 1958-59. The major variables were occupational status, economic deprivation, health, social adjustment, and personal adjustment.

Grantee: Cornell University.

Principal Investigator: Gordon Streib, Ph. D.
Department of Sociology
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Duration of Project: June 15, 1961 through August 31, 1965.

Reports or Publications: "Longitudinal Study of Retirement," *Welfare in Review*, May 1964.

207. A STUDY OF PROGRAMS OF PREPARATION FOR RETIREMENT—A STUDY OF EARLY RETIREMENT AS A MEANS OF WORK FORCE CONTROL

(Project No. 091—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study programs of preparation for retirement; to determine the extent and frequency of employer-initiated early retirement programs; to investigate the efforts of a select group of companies to use early retirement provisions as a method of controlling the work force in the face of technological developments, mergers, and production cutbacks; and to assess the impact the practice of early retirement has on the company, the retired employee, and public income maintenance programs.

Methodology: Phase I involved an investigation of employer-initiated early retirement programs, which was carried out by means of questionnaires sent to a national sample of 1,328 companies with usable returns from 648, intensive case studies of 8 companies, questionnaires to involuntary retirees, and supplementary interviews with executives of 4 other firms that used, or were currently using, the prac-

tice of involuntary early retirement. Information was secured regarding the volume of voluntary and involuntary retirements during a 6-year period, reason for work force reduction and initiation of retirement programs, reactions to such programs, and employment sought after retirement. Phase II was concerned with the frequency and nature of preretirement programs. Of the total questionnaires returned, 185 firms indicated they had such programs. A second questionnaire was sent to elicit detailed information concerning the nature of, and satisfaction with, the programs.

Grantee: Cornell University.

Principal Investigator: John W. McConnell, Ph. D.

President

University of New Hampshire

Durham, N.H. 03824

Duration of Project: April 1962 through February 1964.

Reports or Publications: "Early Retirement and Programs of Preparation for Retirement in American Industry," *Welfare in Review*, May 1964.

E. PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 208-211:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE), U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

208. A STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE OF ATTITUDES OF PARENTS OF EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN AND A STUDY OF CHANGES IN ATTITUDE STRUCTURE

(Cooperative Research Project No. 018—OE)

Purpose: To assess the attitudes of parents of educable mentally retarded children in order to identify the personality variables of parents and to determine the effectiveness of counseling in altering destructive attitudes. Middle-income parents in Syracuse, N.Y., participated in the study.

Methodology: One control and 3 experimental groups, each composed of 15 sets of parents, were involved. The first experimental group received intensive counseling for 1 week; the second received counseling once monthly for 6 months; and the third received counseling twice monthly for 6 months. Attitude and personality tests were administered and interviews were conducted before and after the experiment in order to determine the nature and extent of attitudinal change.

Contractor: Syracuse University.

Principal Investigator: William M. Cruickshank, Ph. D.

Professor of Education
Syracuse University
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Duration of Project: October 1956 to December 1959.

209. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL FACTORS IN THE EDUCATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN IN GEORGIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Cooperative Research Project No. 171—OE)

Purpose: To evaluate educational achievement, social status, and emotional adjustment of retarded children in three different school

environments: Special classes, regular classes with the services of an itinerant specialist, and regular classes with no special education services. The project involved approximately 150 children.

Methodology: Groups of children in each of the three school environments were studied to determine the relative effectiveness of each situation for retarded children. The groups were matched with regard to chronological and mental age, rural-urban distribution, and sex. Educational achievement ratings, social status, classroom adjustment, and type and degree of emotional problems, if any, were secured for all children. Tests were conducted to determine initial status and any changes after intervals of 6 months and 1 year. Information was collected regarding administrative plans, policies, and decisions, at the State and local levels, relating to special education for retarded children in the Georgia public schools.

Contractor: University of Georgia.

Principal Investigator: Stanley H. Ainsworth, Ph. D.

University of Georgia
Athens, Ga. 30601

Duration of Project: July 1957 to July 1959.

210. A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF SPECIAL DAY TRAINING CLASSES FOR THE SEVERELY MENTALLY RETARDED

(Cooperative Research Project No. 416—OE)*

Purpose: To institute a school program for severely retarded children; and to study its effect on the social competency of the children, the adaptability of their parents, and the relationship between the two. The project location was California.

Methodology: Children between 6 and 12 years of age, with intelligence quotients ranging from 25 through 55, were selected for study. The experimental groups consisted of 100 children who were placed in community schools and 50 children who attended institutional schools. Like numbers, in communities without appropriate school facilities or with long waiting lists, or institutionalized but not enrolled in institutional schools, comprised the control groups. None of the children had previously attended school. Two years of schooling were provided for the experimental groups. Their social competency and their parents' adaptability were measured before and after the experiment.

Contractor: San Francisco State College.

Principal Investigators: Leo F. Cain and Samuel Levine.

Duration of Project: July 1958 through June 1959.

Address Inquiries to: Leo F. Cain, Ph. D.

San Francisco State College

San Francisco, Calif. 94132

*This project was initiated as Cooperative Research Project No. 109 and was continued as Cooperative Research Project No. 589.

211. STUDY OF SOCIAL ADEQUACY AND OF SOCIAL FAILURE OF MENTALLY RETARDED YOUTH IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

(Cooperative Research Project No. 178—OE)

Purpose: To develop procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of educational programs for retarded children, and to use the procedures with children formerly in special educational facilities so that information can be secured to improve educational methods, programs, and resources.

Methodology: Six major protocols were developed and used to secure data regarding the social adequacy of 200 pupils formerly enrolled in Special B classes in the Detroit public schools, 200 former residents of the Wayne County Training School, and 100 mentally normal youth of comparable age, race, sex, and socioeconomic status. The protocols included: Social adequacy interview form designed to secure outcome information regarding vocational success, money handling, home management, parental, neighborhood, and community relationships, conformity with law, and military status; school history record form; police record data form; registration and reply forms designed to secure data regarding social agency contacts of the youth, their parents, siblings, and other close relatives; employer record questionnaire; and armed services record questionnaire.

Contractor: Wayne State University.

Principal Investigator: John J. Lee, Ph. D.

Chairman, Department of Special Education and Vocational Rehabilitation

Wayne State University

Detroit, Mich. 48202

Duration of Project: January 1957 to December 1958.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 212:

*Community Health Service (CHS), Public Health Service, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

212. ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOMEMAKER SERVICE IN A HIGHLY RURAL, SPARSELY POPULATED AREA HAV- ING LIMITED MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(Project No. CH30-1—PHS)

Purpose: To establish a homemaker service in the eastern part of Nevada, beginning in Elko County; to provide services to help maintain households through periods of stress or crisis; and to determine the community services and resources needed to strengthen and extend the program.

Methodology: The Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association was responsible for directing the program with the advice of a Citizens Advisory Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee. A supervisor and the equivalent of 13 full-time homemakers were employed to provide services, including personal care and household management. Fees were charged according to ability to pay. Information was collected regarding quality and type of staff, recruitment problems and success, and training needs; volume of requests for service; number of patients who could be released from hospitals or nursing homes because of the service, and number for whom institutionalization could be avoided; types of community resources used and needed; and costs of the program.

Grantee: Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Principal Investigator: Elaine Walbroek
Executive Director
Nevada Tuberculosis and Health Association
511 Forest Street
Reno, Nev. 89502

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 213-217:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

213. COOPERATIVE JOB TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RETARDED YOUTH

(Project No. 1139—NIMH)

Purpose: To develop a practical program of vocational instruction for mentally retarded youth in the public high school; to test the

effectiveness of cooperative work-experience education as a means of training and establishing youth in self-sustaining employment; and to develop criteria for predicting their success in cooperative work-experience education programs and subsequent employment. The population consists of about 140 retarded youth with IQ's ranging from 50 through 79. The boys are enrolled in three of the Evansville, Indiana, high schools in noncredit or nondiploma tracks.

Methodology: The study has three major elements: Development and administration of a program of vocational instruction for mentally retarded youth, employing a cooperative work-experience method, and evaluation of outcome; completion of a series of detailed case studies and individual inventories; and statistical treatment of pupil progress measures and test data to derive a success-prediction formula. The vocational progress of two groups of retardates is being studied and compared. The experimental group receives on-the-job instruction in an unskilled or semiskilled occupation on a half-day basis, and school instruction relating to economic, personal, and social problems associated with their employment. Follow-up studies will be conducted at regular intervals.

Grantee: Purdue Research Foundation.

Principal Investigator: Max Eddy, Ed. D.

Professor of Industrial Education
Education Building
Purdue University
Lafayette, Ind. 47907

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1966.

214. PSYCHIATRIC CARE THROUGH SPECIAL FOSTER HOMES

(Project No. 893—NIMH)

Purpose: To set up a residential treatment program for 6 to 10 children with the Merrifield Home of the Worcester, Mass., Children's Friend Society as the central facility. The Home will serve as the initial residence in a long-range plan of treatment for a larger number of children to be placed with carefully selected, trained, and psychiatrically supervised foster parents.

Methodology: The Merrifield Home employs a couple as house parents, two counselors, and domestic workers. Children accepted for foster-home placement are introduced to foster parents while they are in residence at Merrifield. Each child is assigned to a therapist, a therapeutic educator, and a school. Each has appropriate group activities. Foster parents participate in training through planned seminars and conferences with the placement worker. The program and the progress of children are reviewed after the first 6 weeks and thereafter every 6 months or more often if the need arises.

Grantee: Worcester Children's Friend Society.

Principal Investigators: Jean B. Griesheimer, M.S.W.

Director, Worcester Children's Friend
Society

2 State Street

Worcester, Mass. 01608

Joseph I. Weinreb, M.D.

Director, Youth Guidance Center

2 State Street

Worcester, Mass. 01608

Duration of Project: October 1, 1962 through February 1, 1966.

215. ADOPTION OF CHILDREN WITH MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL HANDICAPS

(Project No. MH 392—NIMH)

Purpose: To evaluate the experience of the Children's Home Society in placing children with known medical and physical handicaps; to gain insight regarding the emotional climate best suited to bring such children to a level of effective functioning; and to explore and test predictive criteria for selecting foster parents for such children. The group of over 400 children from infancy through 12 years of age, with medical and physical handicaps, placed by the Children's Home Society in Los Angeles, Calif., between 1950 and 1960, and the corresponding group of parents, were the subjects.

Methodology: Systematic analysis of case records provided the characteristics of children and parents, and served as a basis for developing a typology of handicaps, from the standpoint of their seriousness in adoption. Measuring instruments were constructed to define relative success or failure of adoption and to specify the satisfactory and unsatisfactory elements in each placement. Depth interviews, conducted in a subsample of homes stratified by degree of seriousness of the child's handicap, focused on the "critical incident" concept and explored the effective climate of the home, parental personality, and intrafamilial relationships. A control group of about 100 placements, involving children without handicaps, was studied for comparative purposes.

Grantee: Children's Home Society of California.

Principal Investigator: Fred Massarik, Ph. D.

Director, Research Service Bureau

Jewish Federation Council

Room 224, 590 North Vermont Avenue

Los Angeles, Calif. 90004

Duration of Project: November 1, 1961 through October 31, 1965.

216. SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN EDUCATIONAL THERAPY (Project No. 1404—NIMH)

Purpose: To analyze the causes of success or failure in the treatment received by 426 emotionally disturbed children who received day care in the Educational Therapy Center in Richmond, Va.

Methodology: The applications for day care, records of referring agencies, and reports of staff psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and teachers will be subjected to discriminative analysis to identify the various constituents of the individual or group therapy provided to the children. Consideration will be given to the influence of the therapeutic milieu, educational program, home or foster home environment, aggressive social work, individual or group therapy with parents, verbal or written interpretations and assistance to agencies, and the importance of community attitudes in effecting changes in the treatment plan. The psychodynamics of therapeutic procedures and processes will be studied. The relationships between the parents' social adjustment and psychological and psychosocial motivations and the success or failure of treatment will be analyzed.

Grantee: Hertha Riese (no institutional sponsor).

Principal Investigator: Hertha Riese, M.D.

Route 2, Post Office Box 397
Glen Allen, Va. 23060

Duration of Project: September 1, 1963 through December 31, 1966.

217. EXPLORING SOCIAL SERVICE DISCHARGE PLANS FOR MENTAL PATIENTS (Project No. MH551—NIMH)

Purpose: To show that integration of discharge planning by hospital social service, county welfare agency, and community volunteers will foster the social adjustment of patients; and to show that readmission rates can be reduced by a specific rehabilitation program. The project served approximately 125 patients per year, or about half of the total patients discharged at least 1 year after admission, from the Osawatomie State Hospital, Osawatomie, Kans.

Methodology: During their stay in the hospital and after discharge, patients were provided with a program of intensive social group work and group activity. After discharge, psychiatric social workers provided supportive casework to patients, their families, and the community. The group discussions and activities focused on everyday matters and were paced to become increasingly similar to the extramural independent situation. Psychiatrist, psychologist, social workers, nursing staff, adjunctive therapists, dietary staff, employment counselor, chaplain, business staff, maintenance staff, and ward personnel worked together on the project.

Grantee: The Menninger Foundation.

Principal Investigator: Mildred G. Brandon.

Duration of Project: January 1, 1959 through December 31, 1961.

Reports or Publications: Brandon, Mildred G., et al., *Exploring Social Service Discharge Plans for Mental Patients*, Osawatomie State Hospital, 2 vols., 1961; Brandon, Mildred G., and Jackson, Edgar B., "The Team Concept," How, John L., and Eaton, Jean, "Adjustment After Release," and Morgan, Patricia M., "Use of Group Work Techniques," *Social Casework*, Feb. 1961, reprinted in *A Project on Resocialization of Patients in a Mental Hospital*. New York: Family Service Association of America, 1961.

Address Inquiries To: Casework Supervisor
Social Service Department
Osawatomie State Hospital
Osawatomie, Kans. 66064

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 218-236:

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

218. PROJECT TO ASSIST PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO MEET SOME OF THE MAJOR REHABILITATION NEEDS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

(Project No. 836—VRA)

Purpose: To assist public schools in meeting some of the major rehabilitation needs of mentally retarded high school students; to demonstrate the effectiveness of providing vocational rehabilitation services concurrently with secondary educational and vocational training experiences on a statewide basis in behalf of mentally retarded youth. About 1,000 students in 17 Georgia public school systems received vocational rehabilitation services.

Methodology: In cooperation with the District Vocational Rehabilitation Supervisor, the State vocational rehabilitation consultants assigned to the project worked with local rehabilitation counselors, public school officials, and members of local advisory committees on exceptional children to establish, promote, and evaluate secondary school programs for the mentally retarded. A statewide committee was established to help formulate policies and coordinate efforts and activities. A secondary school program was developed to provide a realistic curriculum, counseling with social and emotional problems, vocational evaluation, part-time work opportunities, vocational training, on-the-job training, job placement, and follow-up.

Grantee: Georgia Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Principal Investigator: A. F. Jarrell
Director of Rehabilitation Services
State Department of Education
129 State Office Building
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Duration of Project: July 1, 1961 through June 30, 1965.

219. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORGANIZED COORDINATED PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND SPECIAL EDUCATION IN HARLAN COUNTY, KY.

(Project No. 1522—VRA)

Purpose: To apply the new knowledge, methods, and techniques acquired through research in vocational rehabilitation and related fields to increase substantially the number of mentally retarded capable of paid employment; and to effect a comprehensive and coordinated program between special education and rehabilitation. Services will be provided to 40 or 50 mentally retarded pupils between the ages of 15 and 25 who are enrolled in junior and senior high school special education classes, and some out-of-school retardates under 25 years of age living in Harlan County, Ky.

Methodology: The program is to be operated jointly by the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services and the special education programs of Harlan County. Only when the student and his parents are interested in the program will they be selected to participate. Services include special education classes designed to bring about maximum general educational development, social growth, and vocational readiness; special classes of pre-vocational relevance; vocational counseling and planning; informational and counseling sessions with parents, as needed; community work-study programs with job-training opportunities; vocational evaluation, job development training, and pre-employment work experience in a work and training center; psychological, medical, and social evaluation and services; and job training, placement, and follow-up. The usual school program will continue when, and to the extent, indicated.

Grantee: Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: John M. Burkhart
Area Supervisor
Bureau of Rehabilitation Services
State Department of Education
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Duration of Project: March 1, 1964 through February 28, 1967.

220. STUDY AND DEMONSTRATION OF MEANS OF REALIZING VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GOALS THROUGH SPECIAL OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES FOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED YOUTH

(Project No. 681—VRA)

Purpose: To explore means of implementing rehabilitation goals through the public school curricula and facilities to prepare educable mentally retarded youth over 16 years of age for employment. The project was located in Minneapolis, Minn.

Methodology: The project was directed toward encouraging the introduction of vocational rehabilitation counseling and work experience into vocational and other public schools serving mentally retarded youth, and integrating these activities with their school work. The project staff consisted of a director, a project coordinator, two work coordinators, and two laboratory supervisors. During the first year, school teachers and counselors used their judgment in referring boys; by the second year they had the assistance of criteria developed by the project staff. Two occupational laboratories were established for work evaluation and training to prepare youth for supervised work experiences; one was oriented toward employment in industry, the other toward employment in services. The laboratory supervisors appraised vocational aptitudes and interests in conjunction with the project coordinator, who was skilled in psychological assessment and rehabilitation counseling. Intensive job training was provided in vocations in which there were job opportunities in the Minneapolis industrial center. When the student was ready, he was placed in half-time employment at the going hourly rate while he continued to attend classes. The work coordinator maintained a supervisory relationship until the adolescents were ready for full-time employment.

Grantee: Minneapolis Public Schools.

Principal Investigator: Evelyn D. Deno, Ph. D.
Minneapolis Public Schools
807 Northeast Broadway
Minneapolis, Minn. 55413

Duration of Project: November 1, 1960 through August 31, 1964.

221. WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN THEIR LAST YEAR OF SCHOOL

(Project No. 1525—VRA)

Purpose: To demonstrate, develop, extend, and improve a method of cooperative service between public schools, the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agency, and a private rehabilitation agency for 50 adolescent students, 16 to 21 years of age with IQ's ranging from 40 to 65,

who are in need of rehabilitation service. The project location is the Special School District of St. Louis County, Mo.

Methodology: The project staff will cooperate with school officials in identifying adolescents in their last year of school who might profit from the program. Psychological testing will be provided as needed, and interviews will be held with the student and his parents. The student will be placed for one week in the work-sample evaluation unit of the Jewish Employment and Vocational Service (JEVS) in order to appraise his aptitude for work in any of the following areas: Clerical, stock and inventory control, assembly, packaging, service and domestic, mechanical repair, shipping and receiving, and machine operation. A training and counseling plan will then be made for each student. Students will be paid for 2½ hours daily training at the sheltered workshop of the JEVS. Workshop counselors will hold individual and group meetings with students and parents and keep schools informed of progress so that the school program can be suitably enriched or adjusted. Students will be encouraged to try different types of work until their optimal placement is identified. The progress of the students will be followed for at least 1 year after completing the training program, or until no further service is needed or warranted. A planning and community relations committee will meet periodically to review overall progress.

Grantee: Jewish Employment and Vocational Service.

Principal Investigator: D. J. Bolanavich, Ph. D.

Project Director

Jewish Employment and Vocational Service

1727 Locust Street

St. Louis, Mo. 63103

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

222. EMPLOYMENT OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN A COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIAL SETTING

(Project No. 1036—VRA)

Purpose: To determine conditions under which the mentally retarded can be effectively employed in a competitive industrial setting. Fifteen mentally retarded youth, 16 to 18 years of age, in the graduating class for retarded students in the Mineola School District, and control groups working at Abilities, Inc., are involved in this project in Nassau County, N.Y.

Methodology: Industrial leaders guide the program which provides 4 hours of daily training at Abilities, Inc., and 4 hours of public schooling (special class) for the experimental group of students, who are trained in basic manufacturing processes and familiarized with industrial tools and equipment, as well as some commercial skills.

Job analyses are conducted to determine whether, and how, job operations can be simplified for mentally retarded persons. The degree to which modern training methods, including programmed instruction and teaching machines, are useful in training the mentally retarded for industrial jobs is to be studied. Selection techniques in current use are evaluated in relation to their success in determining the potential effectiveness of the mentally retarded in certain types of jobs. The performance of the students will be compared to that of other mentally retarded young adults, as well as young adults of normal intelligence working at Abilities, Inc., to determine the effectiveness of the innovative training techniques. A continuous program of demonstration and educational activities on the employment of the retarded is conducted through seminars and conferences.

Grantee: Human Resources Foundation.

Principal Investigator: Leonard S. Blackman, Ph. D.

Project Director

Human Resources Foundation

Albertson, Long Island, N.Y. 11507

Duration of Project: March 1, 1962 through February 28, 1967.

223. VOCATIONAL INTEREST AND SOPHISTICATED ASSESSMENT

(Project No. 1221—VRA)

Purpose: To determine the validity and reliability of the Vocational Interest and Sophistication Assessment test (VISA) as a predictive device in vocational rehabilitation of institutionalized and noninstitutionalized retardates. The basic sample of at least 3,000 cases was obtained from training programs for retarded youth in public and private rehabilitation facilities in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Methodology: The sample population was selected to include only youth between 16 and 22 years of age, who are sufficiently free of physical or sensory handicaps to respond to the VISA technique and to participate in the vocational training program. VISA was administered to the sample at the outset and again 1½ years later. This test does not require reading skill and is intended to permit appraisal of the vocational interests of retardates through a medium which is appropriate to their vocational goals. Additional data are collected on subjects who receive extra-institutional paid employment after the original testing. Test data are supplemented by interviews with employers and trainees to elicit information regarding employment history and satisfaction.

Grantee: Johnstone Training and Research Center.

Principal Investigator: Joseph J. Parnicky, Ph. D.
Superintendent
Johnstone Training and Research Center
Bordentown, N.J. 08505

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1967.

224. ASSESSMENT OF VOCATIONAL REALISM IN EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED ADOLESCENTS (Project No. 1394—VRA)

Purpose: To determine whether educable mentally retarded adolescents, nearing the end of their formal education, are realistic in their vocational plans. About 700 students between 15 and 19 years of age, with IQ's ranging from 50 to 79, in special high school training courses, participated. The project was located in Los Angeles County, Calif.

Methodology: Structured interviews were held with each student with the use of a carefully designed questionnaire. Supplementary data were secured regarding medical history, counseling and testing contacts and results, records of performance in special classes and work experience, and related matters.

Grantee: Exceptional Children's Foundation.

Principal Investigator: Molly C. Gorelick, Ed. D.
Project Director
Exceptional Children's Foundation
2225 West Adams Boulevard
Los Angeles, Calif. 90018

Duration of Project: January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1965.

225. AUTOMATION IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MENTALLY ILL AND/OR RETARDED ADOLESCENTS (Project No. 993—VRA)

Purpose: To develop and evaluate the effectiveness of automated instruction as a method of conveying vocational information to adolescent students with mild or moderate intellectual, emotional, and/or personality disabilities. Male students, 16 through 20 years of age, at the Devereux School, Devon, Pa., participated in the project.

Methodology: In the initial stage, automated teaching materials were developed for training in skills related to specific vocational areas, including automotive repair, carpentry, and printing, and in general vocational areas, such as employment procedures, social security, and budgeting. The materials were used with 2 groups of 30 students, one with emotional problems that caused their removal from public school, the other with IQ's ranging from 70 to 90. The second phase

used experimental and control groups, taught respectively by automated and conventional teaching methods. At times a combination of automated and conventional techniques was contrasted with the purely conventional techniques. Training varied in length from a few hours to several weeks.

Grantee: The Devereux Foundation.

Principal Investigators: Henry Platt and Louis Kukeda.

Duration of Project: October 1, 1962 through December 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Henry Platt, Ph. D.

Director, Division of Training
Institute for Research and Training
The Devereux Foundation
Devon, Pa. 19333

226. TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED RETARDED ADULTS

(Project No. 1275—VRA)

emonstrate that, with a unified and comprehensive institution for the mentally retarded can successfully many of its adult residents for independent community living.

100 adults of both sexes, with IQ's ranging from 50 to 80, who do not have families with whom they can live, will be involved. The project is located at the Elwyn School, Elwyn, Pa.

Methodology: Participants are selected jointly by personnel in the education, training, psychology, and medical departments of the institution, the student directors, and the houseparents, on the basis of their potential for independent community living. Participants receive psychological tests and are enrolled in an educational program designed to provide formal training in social and academic skills necessary for community living. They receive training in proper work habits and attitudes, as well as in one of a range of trades. Individual and group counseling is provided. While still in residence at Elwyn School, trainees are placed in a community work program. During this phase they are housed in special facilities which are subject to minimal institutional rules and supervision. Counseling, guidance, and personal adjustment training continue during this phase. When they are ready to leave the institution, they are helped to find suitable living quarters and are encouraged to seek help from Elwyn School when problems arise. Follow-up studies will be done every 6 months for the first 3 years, and once yearly for a period of 10 to 15 years thereafter.

Grantee: Elwyn School.

Principal Investigator: Gerald R. Clark, M.D.
Superintendent
Elwyn School
Elwyn, Pa. 19063

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through March 31, 1968.

227. HALF-WAY HOME FOR MENTALLY RETARDED MEN (Project No. 470—VRA)

Purpose: To establish a half-way house on the west side of Chicago for educable, trainable, mentally retarded men, at least 18 years of age, who were former residents of the State schools at Dixon and Lincoln, Ill.

Methodology: The half-way house was established in the residents' quarters of an existing community-centered social agency. No more than 12 men, preferably without families with whom they could live, were accepted at any given time. They received vocational rehabilitation, psychiatric social services, and psychiatric, psychological, and medical services. They were encouraged to take advantage of existing community resources and settlement programs. Additional services included vocational counseling, training, and placement. If, at the end of 1 year, participants had not become self-supporting, they were returned to the State school or other plans were made for them. Evaluation will include analysis of group interaction, job and community adjustment, and community reaction.

Grantee: Illinois Mental Health Center, Illinois Department of Mental Health.

Principal Investigator: Arthur A. Woloshin, M.D.
Project Director
Illinois Mental Health Center
2449 West Washington Boulevard
Chicago, Ill. 60612

Duration of Project: January 1, 1960 to December 31, 1965.

228. INDEPENDENT-LIVING REHABILITATION SERVICES PROGRAM FOR SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED MENTALLY RETARDED ADULTS

(Project No. 902—VRA)

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate a program to train seriously handicapped, mentally retarded young adults in the skills of independent living, with a view to helping them achieve self-care and some measure of self-support. No more than 32 enrollees were involved at any given time. The project was carried out in San Francisco, Calif.

Methodology: A therapeutically oriented, interdisciplinary approach was used, involving work-training and social services. Referral

sources included public schools, public welfare, community mental health services, the State Department of Mental Hygiene, and the State Department of Rehabilitation. Each participant received an 8-week evaluation to integrate him into the training and service program. Training included work for at least 2 hours daily in a supervised workshop. Social services included individualized casework, group activities, and help in using community resources. Work with parents focused on reducing fears and confusion and assisting them to recognize their child's potentials. At the end of the evaluation period, decisions were made regarding further service, which could last for as long as 2 years. For individuals without the capacity to achieve total self-support, plans were made for continued placement in a long-term sheltered workshop. Efforts were made to avert commitment to State institutions.

Grantee: Aid Retarded Children, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Elias Katz, Ph. D.
Project Director
Aid Retarded Children, Inc.
1362 Ninth Avenue
San Francisco, Calif. 94122

Duration of Project: December 1, 1961 through November 30, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Katz, Elias, "Rating the 'Vocational Potential' of Seriously Mentally Handicapped Young Adults," *California Journal of Educational Research*, May 1965; Katz, "Changes in Social Competency of Seriously Handicapped Mentally Retarded Young Adults in a Community Rehabilitation Programme," *Journal of Mental Subnormality*, December 1964.

229. OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING CENTER FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

(Project No. 444—VRA)

Purpose: To demonstrate that a standardized vocational rehabilitation center may be utilized to provide an occupational and training center for 20 to 30 trainable, mentally retarded persons, 21 to 35 years of age, with IQ's ranging from 30 to 50. The project location was Rhode Island.

Methodology: Sources of referral to the Occupational Center were the Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children, the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, public schools, and other community agencies and institutions serving the mentally retarded. Intake procedure included a survey interview covering the client's background, education, and family; psychological testing; and a standard medical examination. The program consisted of evaluation and personal adjustment training, occupational training, and placement. In the first phase, individualized vocational and social programing was planned on the

basis of information secured in the intake process. Participants were then enrolled in an 8-week program where vocational and social skills were examined and evaluated, and training was given in grooming, social manners, recreation, and orientation to the world of work. During the second phase, participants received wages for a period of instruction in service vocations and contractual work, which lasted for 8 weeks or longer, depending upon individual needs.

Grantee: Greater Providence Chapter of the Rhode Island Association for Retarded Children.

Principal Investigator: Otis Clay Oliver, Jr.

Project Director

Greater Providence Chapter of the Rhode
Island Association for Retarded Children

820 Atwells Avenue

Providence, R.I. 02909

Duration of Project: July 1, 1959 through December 31, 1964.

230. PLANNING FOR A STUDY OF DISABILITIES IN SELECTED MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES AND THE ROLE OF A MUNICIPAL INTERDEPARTMENTAL CENTER IN REHABILITATION

(Project No. 751—VRA)

Purpose: To develop a research design for studying aspects of physical disability, emotional disability, and mental retardation, and the processes of vocational and self-care rehabilitation. The selected families were 350 Negro multiproblem families served by the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center in New York City.

Methodology: The planning staff had access to family records compiled by the Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center, the family caseworkers who served the families, and other resources of the Neighborhood Organization Program in designing the project and identifying researchable questions. Problems of particular interest included: The dynamics of intervention by family caseworkers; the impact of family counseling on vocational adjustment and self-care efforts; and the interrelationships of the helping team, including the caseworker, vocational counselor, and other rehabilitative personnel.

Grantee: Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service Center.

Principal Investigator: Lillian C. Lampkin, M.S.W.

Director

Interdepartmental Neighborhood Service
Center

145 West 125th Street

New York, N.Y. 10027

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through October 31, 1962.

231. DAY-CARE REHABILITATION CENTER FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED ADOLESCENTS

(Project No. 550—VRA)

Purpose: To establish a day-care psychiatric facility for about 100 emotionally disturbed adolescents, 15 to 21 years of age, from families with a long history of dependence on public assistance. The project was located in Providence, R.I.

Methodology: Adolescents who were referred to the facility were carefully screened by means of a psychiatric interview, psychological and vocational testing, and interviews with other staff members including a rehabilitation coordinator, occupational therapist, counselor, physical therapist, and day-care nurse. Intake decisions and treatment plans were evolved in staff meetings. Individual and group therapy was provided to adolescents, who were also seen weekly by a psychiatrist. Casework services were available to their parents. Two types of activity were emphasized: Participation in organized and spontaneous social groups, and occupational therapy to develop vocational interests. Evaluation included study of the impact of public assistance and non-public-assistance background on rehabilitation; the relationship between personality types and adjustment problems; and individual progress in response to treatment. Follow-up studies were made at intervals following discharge.

Grantee: Butler Hospital.

Principal Investigator: Hugh A. Crawford, M.D.

Butler Hospital
333 Grotto Avenue
Providence, R.I. 02906

Duration of Project: June 1, 1960 through May 31, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Jones, Charles H., "A Day-Care Program for Adolescents in a Private Hospital," *Mental Hospitals*, October 1961; Pfautz, Harold W., "The Functions of a Day-Care Program for Disturbed Adolescents," *Mental Hygiene*, April 1962.

232. EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY APPLICATION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF HANDICAPPED STUDENTS IN A LARGE URBAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

(Project No. 829—VRA)

Purpose: To develop and demonstrate a method of serving the vocational rehabilitation needs of selected handicapped New York City students through the use of integrated services of State and local public and voluntary agencies. The project will involve 40 students over 13

years of age who are enrolled in 4 types of special classes, and for whom vocational problems can be anticipated if they receive only currently available services.

Methodology: Integrated program services are provided for a 2-year period to meet the special educational, physical, emotional, social, and vocational needs of the 20 students in the experimental group. Both the experimental and control groups receive initial evaluation to determine individual problems and needs, intellectual capacity, aptitudes, and interests. Progress of both groups is measured at various stages of the project. Techniques developed will be modified with experience and applied to a second experimental group. In addition to the attention to individual progress and effectiveness of program, the variations in physical structure, program, and philosophy of the three participating voluntary rehabilitation agencies will be studied.

Grantee: New York State Education Department.

Principal Investigator: Morris Klapper, M.S.

Director

Rehabilitation Research Project

New York State Education Department

Albany, N.Y. 12201

Duration of Project: July 1, 1961 through June 30, 1967.

Reports or Publications: Klapper, Morris, "Disciplines Vary in Vocational Evaluation," *Rehabilitation Record*, July-August 1965.

223. COORDINATED PROGRAM OF REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR A SELECT GROUP OF INMATES IN THE STATE REFORMATORY, LEADING TO RETURN TO SOCIETY AS USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS

(Project No. 949—VRA)

Purpose: To give extensive rehabilitation service to a group of young inmates in an Oklahoma reformatory who are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, and/or emotionally disturbed, in order to prepare them for a satisfactory social and vocational adjustment in the community. About 115 inmates were involved.

Methodology: The services of the institution's professional staff were augmented by those of a psychiatrist, psychologist, rehabilitation counselor, and vocational teachers, who worked together to provide guidance, treatment, and training for a period from 18 months to 2 years prior to parole or discharge from the reformatory. The services continued after discharge and the progress of the individuals was followed for a period of time in order to determine the success of the project.

Grantee: Vocational Rehabilitation Division.

Principal Investigator: James A. West
Chief of Special Services
Vocational Rehabilitation Division
Will Rogers Memorial Office Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through November 30, 1965.

234. REHABILITATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Project No. 1131—VRA)*

Purpose: To develop and establish a program of comprehensive cooperative services between the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the State Public Welfare Commission to help disabled, vocationally handicapped individuals reach an optimum vocational adjustment and, if possible, restore them to self-support. The population will consist of new and continuing disabled recipients of public assistance in Multnomah County, Oreg.

Methodology: The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the State Public Welfare Commission assign vocational rehabilitation counselors and public welfare caseworkers to function as a team to provide a full range of relevant services to project participants, to plan for and arrange necessary restorative and vocational training services, to cooperate, as needed, with other community agencies, and to arrange for job placement and assistance in job adjustment. A community employment advisory committee facilitates placement. The feasibility and effectiveness of the cooperative approach will be evaluated. This project is patterned after guidelines issued jointly by the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Grantee: Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: Ron C. Hammett
Assistant State Director
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
507 Public Service Building
Salem, Oreg. 97301

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through October 31, 1966.

*Similar VRA projects were conducted in numerous States, including Arizona (Project No. 1338), California (Project No. 1119), Florida (Project No. 1323), Minnesota (Project No. 1253), Nebraska (Project No. 1329), New Jersey (Project No. 1206), Texas (Project No. 1334), Vermont (Project No. 1185), West Virginia (Project No. 1335), and Wisconsin (Project No. 1332). In three of the above projects, the Bureau of Family Services provided special Federal funding.

235. CONCERTED SERVICE PROJECT TO DEMONSTRATE WHAT VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CAN ACCOMPLISH IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER COMMUNITY WELFARE AGENCIES IN A LOW-INCOME PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF A FAMILY APPROACH

(Project No. 1250—VRA)

Purpose: To provide intensive vocational rehabilitation services for eligible clients of the Missouri Vocational Rehabilitation Agency who live in a low-income public housing settlement in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

Methodology: The Missouri Public Welfare Department has a program in operation, in the housing settlement, designed to provide social work services to families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). The Vocational Rehabilitation Agency works in close conjunction with public welfare, the State Employment Service, and the St. Louis City Health Division to provide a full range of rehabilitative services to disabled individuals who have some potential for self-support or greater self-care. Attention is given to determining the optimal methods and procedures for providing prompt and effective services, the results achieved, problems encountered, unusual findings, and the cost of services.

Grantee: Missouri Vocational Rehabilitation Agency.

Principal Investigator: Alvin McDaniel
Project Director
Missouri Vocational Rehabilitation Agency
State Department of Education
Seventh Floor, Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1968.

236. EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTENSIVELY ORGANIZED PROGRAM OF SERVICES TO SEVERELY DISABLED PERSONS, USING THE SERVICES OF COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION CENTERS AND THE STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY

(Project No. 863—VRA)*

Purpose: To increase, intensify, and improve rehabilitation services for the more severely disabled applicants for and beneficiaries of Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI) through more effective use of existing personnel, resources, and facilities of the State vocational rehabilitation agency, an established rehabilitation center, and other selected community agencies and organizations. The project was located in Iowa.

Methodology: The State vocational rehabilitation agency provided counselors to make referrals, carry out preliminary screening, and provide services including guidance, supervision, job placement, and assistance with job adjustment. Team evaluations, rehabilitation therapies, and personal adjustment training were provided by the Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Center, while physical restoration services were handled by a hospital rehabilitation center. Data regarding the success of the procedures and services, cost, type of employment secured following training and rehabilitation, weekly earnings, and patterns of agency organization as they related to effectiveness of treatment were collected and analyzed in order to appraise the feasibility of this approach.

Grantee: Iowa Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Principal Investigator: George H. Allen

Iowa Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
State Department of Public Instruction
415 Bankers Trust Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Duration of Project: July 1, 1961 through January 31, 1965.

*Essentially the same approach in behalf of OASDI applicants and beneficiaries was incorporated into VRA demonstration projects approved in other States, including Arkansas (Project No. 964), California (Project No. 967), Illinois (Project No. 969), Massachusetts (Project No. 866), Michigan (Project No. 867), Nebraska (Project No. 965), Pennsylvania (Project No. 865), Texas (Project No. 859), Utah (Project No. 966), and West Virginia (Project No. 791).

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 237-242:

*Children's Bureau (CB), Welfare Administration, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

237. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND METHODOLOGY OF GROUP THERAPY FOR RETARDED ADOLESCENTS

(Project No. D28—CB)

Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of group therapy for retarded adolescents in a clinical setting; to clarify and adapt the methodology and techniques of group therapy for work with the retarded and their families; and to increase the retardates' level of personal and economic self-reliance. Participants in this New York City project are adolescent girls with mental ages ranging from 8 to 12 years.

Methodology: Intensive interdisciplinary study of participants and their families is made before, after, and periodically during treatment which consists of various combinations of group therapy programs. Progress is analyzed at all stages so that techniques can be improved

and guidelines can be developed and shared in the effort to stimulate further refinement of psychotherapeutic approaches to retardates and their families. Information is collected regarding the nature and degree of independence, personal self-care, role in household, ability to handle social situations, and planned and actual levels of self-support; retardate's self-image, level of anxiety, depression and other symptoms, attitudes toward her retardation, and capacity for realistic behavior; and parental roles in child rearing, relations between siblings, and signs of stress in the family due to the retardate's presence.

Grantee: Mental Retardation Clinic, New York Medical College, Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Principal Investigator: Lawrence Goodman, M.S.W.
Chief Psychiatric Social Worker
Mental Retardation Clinic
Flower-Fifth Avenue Hospital
Fifth Avenue and 106th Street
New York, N.Y. 10029

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through March 31, 1967.

Reports or Publications: Goodman, L. "Community Services for Retarded Adolescents," *Johnstone Training Center Bulletin*, vol. VI, No. 1 (published by Institute on Mental Retardation, Johnstone Training Center, Bordentown, N.J.).

238. VALUE OF HOMEMAKER SERVICE IN THE FAMILY WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD UNDER FIVE

(Project No. 66—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate that homemaker services can help the family work out and accept the best plan for the retarded child; and to show that homemaker service may prevent premature or unnecessary placement, help prepare for placement when needed, provide help in family crises, and give an opportunity for a diagnostic period, when needed. Families with a severely retarded child under 5 years of age participated in this project in New York City.

Methodology: Retarded Infants Services, Inc. (RIS), a voluntary agency providing services to severely retarded children and their families, purchased homemaker services from the Association for Homemaker Service for 1 year in behalf of 20 families in the experimental group. There was regular contact between the social case worker, family, and homemaker. One control group of families was given the normal treatment with RIS, such as home aid or placement. Another control group consisted of families on a waiting list for homemaker services, and thus provided a no-treatment control.

Grantees: Association for Homemaker Services, Inc. and Retarded Infants Services, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Lili S. Wolf.

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Irene L. Arnold, J.D.

Executive Director

Retarded Infants Services, Inc.

386 Park Avenue, South

New York, N.Y. 10016

239. SPECIALIZED FOSTER HOME CARE FOR DEPRIVED MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

(Project No. 69—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate the feasibility and value of foster-home care for mentally retarded children between 4 and 11 years of age, whose retardation appears to be psychogenic or functional, due, in part, to adverse environmental experiences or parental inadequacies. The project location is Kentucky.

Methodology: The Department of Child Welfare is conducting the project in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health and the University of Kentucky. Foster homes are selected with special attention to the qualifications of foster parents and their interest and ability to participate in a training program. Children receive diagnostic study and evaluation prior to placement, including medical examinations and comprehensive evaluations of intelligence, personality, and social and perceptual development. While in foster care, children receive intensive casework treatment, and counseling is provided to natural and foster parents. Additional project services include special education, recreational and social activities, group therapy and guidance, and psychological and psychiatric counseling for children. A matched control group of 24 children is placed at the Outwood State Hospital and School. Both groups of children are reassessed twice yearly in all areas of growth and development.

Grantee: Kentucky Department of Child Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Marjorie Wilson, M.S.W.

Project Director

Department of Child Welfare

Capitol Annex

Frankfort, Ky. 66427

Duration of Project: December 1, 1963 through January 31, 1967.

240. SELECTION OF FOSTER PARENTS FOR DISTURBED CHILDREN

(Project No. 47—CB)

Purpose: To develop measures to differentiate between satisfactory and unsatisfactory foster homes for 6- to 12-year-old disturbed chil-

dren of varying characteristics. About 150 children in foster home placements in Wisconsin and their foster parents are being studied.

Methodology: Children in the sample are free of organic brain damage, mental retardation below the borderline defective level, and severe physical handicaps. Structured and unstructured interviews are conducted by social workers with foster parents and children. In analyzing the data, discriminative items are selected on the basis of significant differences between satisfactory and unsatisfactory homes for children of varying characteristics. Agency records are used to collect demographic data. The social work process during the 6 months following placement in the foster home is studied and assessed. There will be follow-up evaluation of the foster child and parents after an interval of 6 months or more.

Grantee: Wisconsin State Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Patricia W. Cautley, Ph. D.

Director

Foster Homes Research Project

2710 Marshall Court

Madison, Wis. 53705

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

241. THE INTEGRATION OF VOCATIONAL SERVICES WITH EXISTING TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED ADOLESCENTS IN RESIDENTIAL, GROUP, AND FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT

(Project No. D80(R3)—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate the effectiveness of a vocational development program integrated with a general treatment program for seriously disturbed adolescents in residential, group, and foster home placement; to provide a model designed to facilitate the vocational development and vocational functioning of disturbed adolescents; and to evaluate the effects of initiating such a vocational program in early adolescence. The subjects are 75 children between 14 and 18 years of age, who are of at least normal intelligence, free of gross organic brain damage, and currently in treatment in the Chicago, Ill., area.

Methodology: Several child placement agencies are collaborating with a vocational agency to investigate the manner in which vocational services can be introduced and integrated with the treatment program, and to plan appropriate services, including consultation, psychological and vocational testing, vocational career and educational counseling, and workshop training. The investigation includes

case analysis, consultation with agencies involved in child placement, and interviews with former child residents of placement facilities.

Grantee: Jewish Vocational Service of Chicago.

Principal Investigator: William Gellman, Ph. D.

Executive Director

Jewish Vocational Service of Chicago

One South Franklin Street

Chicago, Ill. 60606

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through September 30, 1967.

242. A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATING PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN WITH NON- HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN RECREATIONAL GROUPS

(Project No. 74—CB)

Purpose: To evaluate a group work and recreational program providing integrated services for handicapped and non-handicapped children in terms of certain variables identified as indicative of success or failure; and to determine whether such services affect the self-image, peer relationships, or family adjustment of handicapped children. The project location is New York City.

Methodology: This project represents an interdisciplinary approach to group work and recreation programs. Medical and social casework consultation is available. Group leaders receive special orientation in working with groups of handicapped and non-handicapped children. Parents have group meetings under the leadership of project staff, so that help can be given in understanding their children's problems. The program will be evaluated in terms of its effect on the personal adjustment and group behavior of the children, the interaction of the two groups of children, and program consequences for the host institution and its staff. Further work will be done on identifying the variables that contribute to success or failure of such programs.

Grantee: Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New York.

Principal Investigator: Douglas Holmes, Ph. D.

Director of Research

Associated YM-YWHA's of Greater New
York

33 West 60th Street

New York, N.Y. 10023

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through November 30, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 243:

*Bureau of Family Services (BFS), Welfare Administration, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

243. JOINT REHABILITATIVE PROJECT

(Project No. 022—BFS)*

Purpose: To develop and improve professional techniques and administrative methods of providing joint rehabilitative and welfare services to increase the employability or personal independence of disabled fathers and homemakers in families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC); to develop guidelines for the use of social services in the rehabilitative process. The project was carried out in Kanawha County, W. Va.

Methodology: This project was carried out jointly by the Department of Public Welfare and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Workers from the two agencies were organized in teams to screen applicants and provide services. Original referrals were made by regular public assistance caseworkers. Individuals with severe handicaps were excluded. Weekly case conferences, monthly staff conferences, and consultations with specialists were arranged. Each agency provided individual supervision to its own workers. In addition to a full range of rehabilitative services, relocation expenses and the cost of baby-sitters were provided in a few instances. Public welfare project staff members were responsible for providing social services to the families of project participants.

Grantee: West Virginia Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Earl W. Wolfe, Assistant Director, Research and Program Development, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through March 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: L. L. Vincent

Commissioner of Welfare
State Department of Public Welfare
1800 Washington Street, East
Charleston, W. Va. 25305

* Four similar BFS projects were approved in the District of Columbia (Project No. 038), Florida (Project No. 020), Kentucky (Project No. 035), and Oregon (Project No. 018).

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 244-246:

Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT), Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

244. ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE DATA PROCESSING FIELD AND RELATED OFFICE MACHINE OPERATIONS

(Project No. 15-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To provide on-the-job training in data processing operations and a variety of related clerical, tabulating, and office-machine operations to socially deprived, unemployed, disabled school dropouts between 16 and 22 years of age in New York City.

Methodology: The New York State Employment Service, the Migration Division of the Department of Labor for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, public schools, public welfare agencies, and other community health and welfare agencies and institutions in New York City were encouraged to refer candidates for the program. The training was provided by skilled technicians, and youth who completed the course and acquired the necessary skills were placed in jobs in the business community. Information was collected regarding vocational aptitude, projective psychological test scores, and health of all youth. The influence of work success and challenge was studied.

Contractor: ALTRO Workshops, Inc.

Project Director: Harold Kase, Ed. D.

Vice President

ALTRO Workshops, Inc.

1021 Jennings Street

Bronx, New York, N.Y. 10460

Duration of Project: June 28, 1963 through October 1, 1964.

245. TRAINING OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND SEVERELY PHYSICALLY DISABLED YOUTH IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SKILLS

(Project No. 23-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To train well-motivated, but mentally retarded and severely physically disabled youth from 16 through 25 years of age for gainful employment. The project location was Albertson, N.Y.

Methodology: The 90 trainees received psychological, medical, and vocational evaluation from the local Division of Vocational Rehabilitation so that the potentials for, and impediments to, training could be identified. They then participated in a personal adjustment training program, after which the Employment Service certified them for vocational training, and for training and transportation allowances.

Trainees received at least 1 year of training in Pantograph-Kino mechanism techniques or the IBM computer system program for type-writing and key-punch skills. Vocational counseling was available throughout the training course, and continuing psychological and vocational test appraisals were made of each trainee.

Contractor: Human Resources Foundation.

Project Director: Henry Viscardi
Human Resources Foundation
Albertson, N.Y. 11507

Duration of Project: February 4, 1964 through August 2, 1965.

246. ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROJECT FOR CHRONICALLY UNEMPLOYED ADULTS WITH PROBLEMS WHICH PROHIBIT CONVENTIONAL TRAINING METHODS

(Project No. 6-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To enable the Training Facility of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled to cooperate and participate with the New York State Employment Service in a training program for hard-core unemployed adults with emotional or motivational problems and mild mental or physical disabilities. About 100 adults participated in this New York City project.

Methodology: Trainees were selected by the New York State Employment Service and referred to the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, which initiated the program with a 3-week testing period designed to expose trainees to a variety of work tasks so that their vocational interests, ability, motivation, and work habits could be appraised. Training was available in 13 occupations, including electronic testing, optical benchwork, and jewelry assembly. When individual courses were completed, trainees were placed in private industry or hired by the Institute at regular wages.

Contractor: Institute for the Crippled and Disabled.

Project Director: James N. Burrows
Executive Director
Institute for the Crippled and Disabled
400 First Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: June 12, 1963 through May 31, 1965.

F. ADMINISTRATION

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 247-252:

*Cooperative Research Program, Office of Education (OE), U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

247. THE PREPARATION OF TEACHERS FOR SCHOOLS IN CULTURALLY DEPRIVED NEIGHBORHOODS (THE BRIDGE PROJECT)

(Cooperative Research Project No. 935—OE)

Purpose: To prepare teachers more effectively to work in schools located in culturally deprived neighborhoods; to explore, through curriculum experimentation and psychological testing, the classroom problems, intellectual resources, and learning potentials of underprivileged children; and to determine the implications of the findings for teacher-education programs. About 90 seventh-grade students participated in the study in Flushing, N.Y.

Methodology: Three recent graduates of the Queens College Department of Education were selected to teach 3 seventh-grade classes of 30 students each, including some mentally retarded children. The required syllabus was followed, although not necessarily in the prescribed order. A coordinating teacher had the dual function of supervising the experimental teachers and maintaining records of classroom behavior. Instructional methods and classroom activities were evolved during the experiment. During the 3 years the project was underway, a rotation plan permitted all members of the secondary education staff to visit the project and other "difficult" schools. Their visits and the observations made in the experimental classrooms provided the basis for possible modifications of content and method in the college program.

Contractor: Queens College.

Principal Investigators: Robert W. Edgar and Leonard Kornberg.

Duration of Project: February 1961 to January 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Robert W. Edgar, Ed. D.

Professor of Education

Queens College

Flushing, New York, N.Y. 11367

248. DETERMINING AN EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS IN WISCONSIN (PHASE I)

(Cooperative Research Project No. 674—OE)*

Purpose: To design and test a system of providing education for the children of migrant workers in Wisconsin; to develop procedures to predict the arrival of a given number of children with certain known educational characteristics in specific areas of the State at specific dates; and to develop sound educational programs for migrant children and determine whether these programs are financially feasible.

Methodology: Phase I of the project was concerned with a fact-finding survey to obtain accurate data regarding the number of children in migrant families in the State, the approximate date of arrival and departure, the areas and school districts affected, and the educational strengths and weaknesses of the children. A form was sent to the Texas Employment Agency so that crew leaders who signed labor contracts for work in Wisconsin could list the names, home schools, and other data regarding children in the migrant crew. The form was then analyzed, and another form was sent to the home schools to secure a brief educational assessment on each child. Predictive scales were developed.

Contractor: University of Wisconsin.

Principal Investigator: Donald R. Thomas
Professor of Education
University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz. 85721

Duration of Project: September 1959 to August 1960.

*The second phase of the project continued as Cooperative Research Project No. 1202—OE.

249. PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN (IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS)

(Cooperative Research Project No. 307—OE)

Purpose: To improve educational facilities, organization, and curricula for children of domestic migrant farmworkers in Colorado; to identify and overcome obstacles to their educational progress; to develop teaching methods best suited to their needs, and to consider ways of integrating their education with the total school program; and to develop appropriate inservice training programs for teachers of migrant children.

Methodology: Several experimental summer schools were established, with classes varying in number of students and teachers. Classes of

more than 20 students were so unsatisfactory that they were decreased as quickly as possible. Special efforts were made to improve attendance, including the use of individual paid migrants to assemble children for transportation by the school bus, preventive health measures and education, and the provision of hot school lunches. The schools were ungraded but provided for kindergarten and first, second, and third levels. Guidelines for migrant children's education were developed.

Contractor: Colorado State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: Alfred M. Potts, 2d, Ed. D.
State Department of Education
430 State Office Building
Denver, Colo. 80203

Duration of Project: January 1958 to December 1960.

250. A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKAN NATIVES (Cooperative Research Project No. 011—OE)

Purpose: To identify the role of education in easing the transition of a minority group involuntarily but inexorably caught in the process of acculturation. The study concerned the native population in Alaska.

Methodology: Official memoranda, study guides, and available literature were examined to secure background material regarding the status and problems of the native groups in Alaska. A sample of Alaskan native adults and leaders was interviewed to enrich the data, particularly with respect to educational aspirations, achievement, and needs. Test results of children attending the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Territorial Schools were examined and evaluated. The study included a survey and appraisal of past and present educational facilities and practices, and related matters.

Contractor: University of Alaska.

Principal Investigator: Charles K. Ray, Ed. D.
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99735

Duration of Project: January 1957 to December 1958.

251. COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH TO NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH A SUBSEQUENT CONFER- ENCE FOR DETERMINING AREAS AND MEANS OF COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2353—OE)

Purpose: To compile information on the teaching of English to non-English-speaking individuals in the United States, including the size and nature of existing courses and programs, preparation of teachers,

248. DETERMINING AN EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS IN WISCONSIN (PHASE I)

(Cooperative Research Project No. 674—OE)*

Purpose: To design and test a system of providing education for the children of migrant workers in Wisconsin; to develop procedures to predict the arrival of a given number of children with certain known educational characteristics in specific areas of the State at specific dates; and to develop sound educational programs for migrant children and determine whether these programs are financially feasible.

Methodology: Phase I of the project was concerned with a fact-finding survey to obtain accurate data regarding the number of children in migrant families in the State, the approximate date of arrival and departure, the areas and school districts affected, and the educational strengths and weaknesses of the children. A form was sent to the Texas Employment Agency so that crew leaders who signed labor contracts for work in Wisconsin could list the names, home schools, and other data regarding children in the migrant crew. The form was then analyzed, and another form was sent to the home schools to secure a brief educational assessment on each child. Predictive scales were developed.

Contractor: University of Wisconsin.

Principal Investigator: Donald R. Thomas
Professor of Education
University of Arizona
Tucson, Ariz. 85721

Duration of Project: September 1959 to August 1960.

*The second phase of the project continued as Cooperative Research Project No. 1202—OE.

249. PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN (IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS)

(Cooperative Research Project No. 307—OE)

Purpose: To improve educational facilities, organization, and curricula for children of domestic migrant farmworkers in Colorado; to identify and overcome obstacles to their educational progress; to develop teaching methods best suited to their needs, and to consider ways of integrating their education with the total school program; and to develop appropriate inservice training programs for teachers of migrant children.

Methodology: Several experimental summer schools were established, with classes varying in number of students and teachers. Classes of

more than 20 students were so unsatisfactory that they were decreased as quickly as possible. Special efforts were made to improve attendance, including the use of individual paid migrants to assemble children for transportation by the school bus, preventive health measures and education, and the provision of hot school lunches. The schools were ungraded but provided for kindergarten and first, second, and third levels. Guidelines for migrant children's education were developed.

Contractor: Colorado State Department of Education.

Principal Investigator: Alfred M. Potts, 2d, Ed. D.
State Department of Education
430 State Office Building
Denver, Colo. 80203

Duration of Project: January 1958 to December 1960.

250. A PROGRAM OF EDUCATION FOR ALASKAN NATIVES (Cooperative Research Project No. 011—OE)

Purpose: To identify the role of education in easing the transition of a minority group involuntarily but inexorably caught in the process of acculturation. The study concerned the native population in Alaska.

Methodology: Official memoranda, study guides, and available literature were examined to secure background material regarding the status and problems of the native groups in Alaska. A sample of Alaskan native adults and leaders was interviewed to enrich the data, particularly with respect to educational aspirations, achievement, and needs. Test results of children attending the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Territorial Schools were examined and evaluated. The study included a survey and appraisal of past and present educational facilities and practices, and related matters.

Contractor: University of Alaska.

Principal Investigator: Charles K. Ray, Ed. D.
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99735

Duration of Project: January 1957 to December 1958.

251. COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH TO NON-ENGLISH SPEAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH A SUBSEQUENT CONFER- ENCE FOR DETERMINING AREAS AND MEANS OF COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Cooperative Research Project No. 2353—OE)

Purpose: To compile information on the teaching of English to non-English-speaking individuals in the United States, including the size and nature of existing courses and programs, preparation of teachers,

teaching materials, and attempts to improve the teaching of English as a foreign language.

Methodology: Through questionnaires and correspondence attempts will be made to discover all institutional and individual sources of information and to compile all of the relevant data and materials. Direct investigations will be made in certain critical areas. After the data are analyzed and interpreted, plans will be made for publication. The survey will be followed by a conference, to which linguists, agency and institutional administrators, teachers, and other specialists will be invited, to develop a method or structure for continuing cooperation and assistance with respect to materials, channels of information, and training institutes.

Contractor: University of Minnesota.

Principal Investigator: Harold B. Allen, Ph. D.

Professor of English

Vincent Hall, University of Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1966.

252. EFFECTS OF FIELD- AND JOB-ORIENTED TECHNICAL RETRAINING ON MANPOWER UTILIZATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

(Project No. 2273—OE)

Purpose: To determine whether retraining curricula for technical occupations should provide broad field-oriented or specific job-oriented training; to carry out longitudinal evaluation of retraining curricula; to investigate factors related to motivations, aspirations, and expectations among older, mature unemployed individuals; and to provide an opportunity for manpower utilization experts to study and evaluate the project. The project location is University Park, Pa.

Methodology: During the project about 150 adult men will be selected from the population of technologically unemployed persons who qualify for retraining under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) in Pennsylvania. Two experimental groups will receive retraining by one or the other method, and documentary films will be prepared to illustrate critical points in each retraining program, the research methodology used, and the conclusions of the study. The outcome will be measured after initial employment, and at 1- and 2½-year intervals thereafter, in terms of immediate and future job placement and performance, and personal, economic, and social consequences of employment.

Contractor: Pennsylvania State University.

Principal Investigator: Robert A. Campbell
Department of Vocational Education
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa. 17774

Duration of Project: February 1964 to June 1968.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 253-261:

*Community Health Service (CHS), Public Health Service, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

253. UNIVERSITY-BASED TRAINING AND SERVICE PROGRAM IN HOME CARE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH (Project No. CH18-1—PHS)

Purpose: To develop a university-based demonstration home care and community health unit to provide a highly integrated service to patients, especially the chronically ill; and to provide a training program for the health disciplines that focuses on family- and community-oriented services. The project is located in Kansas City, Kans.

Methodology: The program is concerned with the total medical, nursing, restorative, and socioeconomic needs of patients and their families. A coordinating and evaluating team screens patients, evolves plans for treatment and service, and carries out periodic reviews. Direct service teams are responsible for providing health services to patients in their own homes. Inpatient care is available to those requiring hospitalization. A careful training program is conducted, and evaluated through questionnaires to be completed by students, attitude surveys, and medical achievements. Information is secured regarding the cost of comprehensive home care per unit of service and over a period of time.

Grantee: University of Kansas Medical Center.

Principal Investigator: Charles E. Lewis, M.D.
Chairman, Department of Preventive
Medicine and Community Health
Kansas University Medical School
39th and Rainbow Boulevard
Kansas City, Kans. 66103

Duration of Project: July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1966.

254. DEMONSTRATION OF A NUTRITIONAL, OCCUPATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, AND SOCIAL SERVICES TRAINING PROGRAM IN NURSING HOMES (Project No. CH38-3—PHS)

Purpose: To demonstrate the conservation and restoration of social health of patients in nursing homes through interrelated dietary and

social service programs applied to activities of daily living and leisure time. The project was located in Oklahoma County, Okla.

Methodology: One team, consisting of a dietitian and a social worker, conducted training programs in selected nursing homes and demonstrated these programs to nursing home personnel, local health departments, and the community at large. Another team was responsible for developing and publishing educational materials to promote the development of such programs in nursing homes. Methods used in the training program were informal class discussions, films, flip charts, true-or-false and multiple-choice questions, manuals, and pamphlets. Psychological scales and measurements were developed to evaluate success or lack of success in the nursing home training programs. Information was obtained by a 4-month survey of 50 licensed nursing homes in Oklahoma County, by questionnaire from 50 nursing home operators, and by personal interview with 348 nursing home patients.

Grantee: Oklahoma State Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: Forest R. Brown, M.D.

Chief, Community Health Services
Oklahoma State Department of Health
3400 North Eastern
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111

Duration of Project: August 1, 1962 through July 31, 1965.

255. INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE ABILITY OF PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS TO TREAT MULTIPROBLEM FAMILIES EFFECTIVELY THROUGH THE COORDINATED USE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES AND AGENCIES

(Project No. CH55-10-PHS)

Purpose: To develop a detailed pattern of inservice training and staff development for New York State public welfare departments, using systematic family diagnostic, classificational, and treatment planning procedures; to assist in implementing and adapting this pattern through continuing inservice training and staff development programs organized as a permanent part of their administrative structure; to evaluate the results of this experience; and to prepare a report on the program substance, methods, and organization of inservice training and staff development.

Methodology: A basic operational pattern for staff development and inservice training is being developed in collaboration with 15 key training personnel from the State and county welfare departments. Both substance and methods are being applied and tested in 92 county public welfare agencies. Through work with key personnel of public

health and medical care agencies, a foundation is being laid for improving utilization and coordination of health and welfare resources for families now receiving community-supported health services. The final step will be preparation of a report dealing with the substance and methods of inservice training in health and welfare agencies, focusing on the prevention or control of community problems through systematic rehabilitative processes.

Grantee: Community Research Associates, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Donald B. Glabe

Associate Director for Program Development

Community Research Associates, Inc.

124 East 40th Street

New York, N.Y. 10016

Duration of Project: September 1, 1963 through August 31, 1966.

256. STATEWIDE PROGRAM OF COORDINATION OF SERVICES TO HOMEMAKER PROGRAMS

(Project No. CH07-4—PHS)

Purpose: To develop and coordinate, on a statewide basis in Connecticut, resources and facilities which would encourage and assist local community groups to establish and provide sound homemaker services and stimulate and improve existing homemaker programs; to make available personnel for training on the local level; to establish general policies and uniform reporting of activities; to study the role and function that the homemaker plays in different types of communities; to study the best utilization of local, State, or Federal funds; and to have available consultants on a statewide basis in the area of development, administration, and budgeting of new local programs.

Methodology: The State Health Department trained available personnel in community organization and encouraged the establishment of local demonstration projects or pilot programs which were the responsibility of qualified community leaders. The personnel in this program initiated cooperative planning with agencies and organizations concerned with services for the acutely or chronically ill and disabled, the aged, the mentally ill, and the mentally retarded. Teaching materials developed in syllabus form at the State level, exhibits, and visual aids were used to aid in training homemakers and administrators. Reporting forms and schedules were designed for evaluating homemaker services. A State advisory technical committee was formed to develop guidelines for local communities, and consultation and guidance were provided.

Grantee: Connecticut State Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: Harold S. Barrett, M.D.
Deputy Commissioner
Office of Public Health
Connecticut State Department
165 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Conn. 06103

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

257. CLEVELAND HEALTH GOALS PROJECT

(Project No. CH37-11—PHS)

Purpose: To set health goals for metropolitan Cleveland; to develop better methods of providing community health services; and to develop methods for establishing community priorities and program improvement. This project is part of a large endeavor directed toward dynamic health and welfare planning in the metropolitan area of Cleveland, Ohio.

Methodology: There are two major components in the method: Collection of the best available knowledge about health and adaptation of this knowledge to the local community situation; and a process by which the community, through a group of decision-makers, sets community goals and works for their achievement. The factors that determine good health or ill health are identified by health experts and translated into a community health model by community leaders who can effect change and elicit support. Health is broadly viewed, and includes out-of-hospital programs for the chronically ill and aged. The study is classified in four major areas: Prevention of the onset of disease or injury; recognition and early treatment of disease or injury; prevention of disability, social isolation, or untimely death; and human development (achievement of optimum functioning, physical, emotional, and intellectual). Information is collected regarding measurable changes in the community's health situation; project method is evaluated in terms of acceptance of findings, and significance of community leadership involvement is estimated.

Grantee: Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

Principal Investigator: Mildred C. Barry, A.C.S.W.
Executive Secretary, Health Council
Welfare Federation of Cleveland
1001 Huron Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

258. PLANNING OF REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED

(Project No. CH42-1—PHS)

Purpose: To determine the means for coping with the problems associated with the prevention and control of long-term illness and disability; to strengthen the State Department of Health as the planning agency for health services in Rhode Island; to add staff support to the newly formed Rehabilitation Council; to foster and strengthen the relationship between public and private agencies by public leadership, so that a more effective approach can be made to meet the needs of the chronically ill and aged; to make available to all areas of Rhode Island, and to all agencies involved in rehabilitation, the highly developed skills of physical medicine departments in the larger hospitals; and to foster a community approach to rehabilitation.

Methodology: Through the Rhode Island Rehabilitation Council, the Department coordinated and planned both voluntary and governmental rehabilitation agency services. The project educated physicians, nurses, social workers, and others in the importance of their roles in the reduction of disability and dependency in long-term illness. Other aspects of the project included close liaison with hospitals for the development of new services by which the hospital might fit into the spectrum of services ranging from the onset of illness to the termination of services for long-term patients; and the promotion of means by which better use could be made of scarce professional personnel.

Grantee: Rhode Island Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: John T. Tierney, M.S.

Program and Planning Specialist
Rhode Island Department of Health
316 State Office Building
Providence, R.I. 02903

Duration of Project: July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

259. CONTINUING MASTER SAMPLE SURVEY OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

(Project No. CH41-2—PHS)

Purpose: To establish and demonstrate the usefulness of a continuing master sample survey for evaluation and research on problems of community health and welfare in Puerto Rico. The survey is primarily concerned with problems of the chronically ill and aged in the context of family health and welfare.

Methodology: Quarterly island-wide surveys are conducted among a cumulative series of probability samples of households. Each survey contains a set of "core questions," the answers to which can be cumulated annually. Special questions regarding operation of programs

are also included. The subject matter of each survey is decided upon after consultation with the advisory committee for the master sample survey. Questions are pretested on subsamples. The master sample surveys 3,000 households annually, using specially trained interviewers.

Grantee: Puerto Rico Department of Health and Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Raul A. Munoz, M.A.

Chief, Office of Research, Planning and
Evaluation

Department of Health and Welfare

San Juan, P.R. 00900

Duration of Project: December 1, 1962 through November 30, 1965.

260. STUDY OF THE ROLE OF A GERIATRIC FACILITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES FOR THE CHRONICALLY ILL AND AGED

(Project No. CH23-10—PHS)

Purpose: To determine the role of a geriatric hospital in the development of appropriate extramural services for the chronically ill and aged. The project was carried out in a hospital under the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health.

Methodology: An evaluation unit was established in the admission service of the hospital. The unit consisted of a medical coordinator, internist, medical social worker, public health nurse, and necessary consultants. The function of the team was to work with the patient, his family, and community agencies to provide a coordinated constructive plan for continued care with emphasis on keeping patients in the community whenever possible. Before-and-after measurements were made to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Grantee: Massachusetts Health Research Institute, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Hugh L. C. Wilkerson, M.D.

Tewksbury Hospital

Tewksbury, Mass. 01876

Duration of Project: December 1, 1962 through November 30, 1965.

261. PORTABLE MEALS TO THE RESIDENCES OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

(Project No. CH55-5—PHS)

Purpose: To make a study of some of the portable meals programs in the country. The project assumed the premise that such a program is needed in out-of-hospital community services.

Methodology: From a total of 25 non-profit and 5 commercial portable meals programs the community setting and representative case situations of selected programs were studied. The staff included a

medical social worker, a nutritionist, a public health nurse, and a biostatistician, with consultation from a public health engineer. All pertinent national health and welfare agencies and two food industry associations participated in the project. Feasibility of the service was studied, and solutions of technical problems were sought by public health engineers working with the food industry and with designers of equipment.

Grantee: The National Council on the Aging.

Principal Investigator: Mary F. Champlin, M.P.H.

Health Consultant

The National Council on the Aging

49 West 45th Street

New York, N.Y. 10036

Duration of Project: August 1, 1962 through July 31, 1964.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 262-265:

*National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), Public Health Service,
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

262. FORMULATING A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CHILD-CARE PERSONNEL

(Project No. 631-NIMH)

Purpose: To analyze the child-care function and to project this task on a professional level; to formulate a curriculum and training program for child-care personnel in residential centers for delinquent, emotionally disturbed, and mentally ill children. Participating agencies are located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

Methodology: During the first phase, the criteria for selecting public and private agencies to participate in the study were defined. A small representative sample of agencies was chosen for depth analysis of the components of the child-care job, as performed and as optimally defined, and the attitudes, knowledge, and experience needed for adequate performance. During the second phase, attention was directed toward developing a curriculum for child-care training, taking different functions, educational levels, and relationships with other disciplines and specialties into account.

Grantee: Jewish Board of Guardians.

Principal Investigator: Jerome M. Goldsmith, M.S.

Director, Hawthorne Cedar Knolls School

Jewish Board of Guardians

120 West 57th Street

New York, N.Y. 10019

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through May 31, 1965

263. ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS IN AN INSTITUTION FOR CHILDREN

(Project No. 1444—NIMH)

Purpose: To identify functions which volunteers can perform to enhance certain aspects of the development of institutionalized children to clarify the relationship and roles of volunteers and paid staff; to develop and demonstrate a training program to help volunteers and staff perform their respective functions; and to observe and evaluate the results achieved by volunteers as a result of this process.

Methodology: The professional staff coordinates and supervises the group of volunteers and, after careful screening, assigns individual to work with a given age group of children in specified activities. A child development specialist provides consultation on child development, participates in the training program, and directs the evaluation. The training program is designed to acquaint volunteers with their particular role and to clarify their relationship with children and paid staff. Selected groups of volunteers and paid staff are involved in the demonstration phase, during which a group of pre-school children are under close observation so that aspects of their development can be studied in relation to the care received.

Grantee: Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area

Principal Investigator: Ruth Sorkin.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through January 31, 1966.

Address Inquiries to: Isadore Seeman

Executive Director

Health and Welfare Council

1101 M Street NW.

Washington, D.C. 20005

264. STRATEGY FOR STUDY OF SOCIAL AGENCY EFFECTIVENESS

(Project No. 823—NIMH)

Purpose: To develop methods for establishing a systematic continuing evaluation of social agency program effectiveness, with particular focus on improving decision-making of parole authorities in the California prison system.

Methodology: Psychological testing and case file studies, including social histories and records of institutional adjustment, on approximately 7,000 male and 450 female prisoners have been established in 9 institutions and a headquarters office. Records of parole hearing and contacts for at least 1 year following parole are also available

These data will be used to study decision-making by parole authorities and to develop methods for predicting the outcome of parole hearings and prisoners' behavior after release.

Grantee: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency.

Principal Investigator: Don M. Gottfredson, Ph. D.
Social Agency Effectiveness Study,
California Medical Facility,
Vacaville, Calif. 96588

Duration of Project: January 1, 1962 through June 30, 1965.

Reports or Publications: Gottfredson, D., Ballard, K., and Bonds, J., *Base Expectancy: California Institution for Women*. Sacramento: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency and Research Division, California Department of Corrections, October 1962. Gottfredson, "The Practical Application of Research," *Canadian Journal of Corrections*, October 1962, and "One Approach to Social Agency Self-Study," *Canadian Journal of Corrections*, October 1963.

265. STUDY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO SOCIOLEGAL PROBLEMS

(Project No. MH125—NIMH)

Purpose: To explore the potentials of an interdisciplinary agency in Hartford, Conn., engaged in helping people whose problems cut across the fields of law, psychiatry, and social work; to assist the professions to work together in behalf of patients or clients.

Methodology: Referrals were accepted from courts, social agencies, attorneys, psychiatrists, and clergymen. Clients and members of their families were interviewed. Social histories, including information about legal problems, were obtained. If the case involved two or more of the disciplines, it was referred to the panel which developed a plan to take care of the legal, social, and psychiatric aspects of the problem. By and large, the agency retained the case and offered assistance as long as the problem required the integrated efforts of two of the professions.

Grantee: The Social-Legal Counseling Board, Inc.

Principal Investigator: John Donnelly, M.D.
Medical Director
Institute of Living
200 Retreat Avenue
Hartford, Conn. 06103

Duration of Project: May 1, 1958 through December 31, 1961.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 266-269:

Migrant Health Project Grants Program (MG), Community Health Services, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

266. ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON TRAINING PROGRAM FOR MIGRANT HEALTH WORKERS

(Project No. MG65—PHS)

Purpose: To establish a training program for student volunteers to work with migrant farm laborers and their families in four areas of Oregon.

Methodology: The students are oriented in a 6-day training session conducted by the University of Oregon for their work as aides in selected county health departments which have migrant health projects underway. They assist public health nurses in clinics, act as interpreters to Spanish-speaking migrants, keep records, advise families on food preparation, assist in sanitation inspection and follow-up, and carry out various educational programs including instruction in good health practices and informational meetings regarding clinic and other available services. They provide general counseling to migrants and their families. The project will be carefully evaluated to improve the screening of students, their training program, their contribution to the service program, and the over-all services to migrants.

Grantee: University of Oregon for the Associated Students of the University of Oregon.

Principal Investigator: Frank F. Miles
Professor of Health Education
School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation
University of Oregon
Eugene, Ore. 97401

Duration of Project: April 22, 1964 through March 21, 1966.

267. MIGRANT HEALTH PROJECT, NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

(Project No. MG56—PHS)*

Purpose: To expand the migrant health project of the North Carolina State Board of Health in order to provide more assistance to local projects in identifying health needs, planning appropriate programs, providing services, recruiting staff, and carrying out evaluative procedures; to increase program effectiveness by providing consultation, education, and demonstration; to stimulate community awareness of

the needs of migrant laborers; to encourage and assist in the initiation of new migrant health services in areas where none currently exist; and to coordinate intra- and inter-state migrant health activities.

Methodology: A team of State Board of Health consultants, including a sanitarian, public health nurse, and health educator, has state-wide responsibility for providing assistance to local communities with migrant laborers. The sanitarian works with growers, crew leaders, health department personnel, and others concerned with sanitation in migrant labor camps. The public health nurse assists in setting up clinics, training staff, and implementing home nursing programs. The health educator provides consultation on public relations problems and communications, and advises about educational programs for migrants. The team coordinates local efforts and guides the collection of data for later tabulation and analysis. Before the season, project sites are visited to orient staff members and plan activities. During the season, day-care centers and other facilities and programs are visited to provide consultation and assistance in operational problems. Evaluative conferences are scheduled when the season closes.

Grantee: North Carolina State Board of Health.

Principal Investigator: J. M. Jarrett

Director

Division of Sanitary Engineering

North Carolina State Board of Health

Raleigh, N.C. 27602

Duration of Project: June 30, 1963 through April 12, 1966.

* Other PHS projects conducted by State departments of health for the purpose of providing technical or consultative services to local health departments, conducting statewide surveys, increasing direct services to migrant families, and/or improving sanitation inspection and enforcement have been approved in Colorado (Project No. MG09), Florida (Project No. MG18), Massachusetts (Project No. MG68), Michigan (Project No. MG30), New Jersey (Project No. MG08), Oregon (Project No. MG05), Pennsylvania (Project No. MG33), and Texas (Project No. MG03).

268. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(Project No. MG24—PHS)

Purpose: To train college students as sanitation inspectors for migrant labor camps; to determine the status of sanitation conditions in migrant camps, including housing, water supply, drainage, heating, ventilation, and management; to improve the growers' understanding of the licensing program; to coordinate migrant labor activities carried out by official and non-official organizations; to improve the understanding of migrant health problems by assigning sanitation inspectors to local health departments and boards of health; and to

demonstrate that full-time sanitation personnel have a constructive effect on migrant camps. The project location is Ohio.

Methodology: Eight college students have been trained by the Ohio Department of Health and Bowling Green State University to work as part-time sanitation inspectors. Their training includes sanitary science, public relations, health education, social customs of migrant families, industry and producer problems, local health department organization, and the Ohio migrant camp regulations. They are assigned to inspect migrant camp sanitation conditions and practices. A full-time sanitarian has been assigned to one district office of the State health department to administer and direct the project. He serves as liaison between the State office, local health departments, the Growers' Association, voluntary agencies, and migrant workers. Five different approaches will be used in the course of the project in order to determine which is the most effective: A control group of local health departments will continue the current program, and four experimental groups of counties will each have the services of part-time sanitarians. The first experimental group will provide minimum enforcement of regulations and maximum education of growers and migrants; the second will provide both maximum enforcement and maximum education of growers and migrants; the third will concentrate on maximum education of growers; and the fourth will concentrate on maximum education of migrants. Careful evaluation will be made of the differential impact on sanitation facilities, conditions, and practices in migrant camps.

Grantee: Ohio Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: Ray Watts

Chief, Division of Sanitation
Ohio Department of Health
306 Ohio Departments Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through May 1, 1966.

269. MIGRANT LABOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SURVEY

(Project No. MG10—PHS)

Purpose: To evaluate and improve the environmental health situation of migrant laborers and their families in Minnesota.

Methodology: Three sanitarian aides will make surveys of migrant labor camps, call deficiencies to the attention of owners and operators, and make recommendations regarding corrections. The assistant director of the project is available to growers and migrants for consultation on environmental health matters. Wherever possible, attempts are made to provide health education so that migrants will improve

their own health practices and maintain camp facilities in a healthful manner.

Grantee: Minnesota Department of Health.

Principal Investigator: F. L. Woodward

Director

Division of Environmental Sanitation

Minnesota Department of Health

University Campus

Minneapolis, Minn. 55414

Duration of Project: June 15, 1963 through April 30, 1966.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECT 270:

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (VRA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

270. ROLE OF A STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY IN SOLVING PROBLEMS IN A DEPRESSED AREA

(Project No. 790—VRA)

Purpose: To study the prevalence of disability in depressed areas, the need for vocational rehabilitation services, the drain of the unrehabilitated on the community, and the contribution which vocational rehabilitation can make to the alleviation of problems in depressed areas. The project was located in Logan County, W. Va.

Methodology: During the first phase, factors relating to disability were identified and analyzed. The second phase focused on the development of the questionnaire to be used in interviewing handicapped individuals, who were selected systematically from a central listing developed by the project staff. Conditions and resources in depressed and non-depressed areas were studied and compared. A study was made of 348 individuals whose cases were closed as rehabilitated during the 5 years prior to the beginning of the program. The incidence and prevalence of disability in Logan County and its impact on the local economy were studied.

Grantee: State Board of Vocational Education, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Principal Investigator: F. Ray Power, M.A.

Director, State Board of Vocational Education

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

State Capitol Building

Charleston, W. Va. 25301

Duration of Project: March 1, 1961 through October 31, 1962.

Reports or Publications: Kent, Dave, "Project to Study Rehabilitation Needs of Jobless Workers in Logan County," *Employment and Industrial Review*, July 1961.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 271-275:

Children's Bureau (CB), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

271. TRAINING THE NON-PROFESSIONAL PERSON FOR LICENSING INDEPENDENT DAY-CARE AND FULL-TIME FOSTER HOMES

(Project No. D52—CB)

Purpose: To demonstrate and evaluate two methods of training non-professional persons for licensing family homes in order to identify and validate the tasks involved in the licensing function, and the knowledge and skills needed to perform the tasks; to ascertain the relative importance of knowledge and skills in performing the tasks; and to determine, through evaluation of on-the-job performance, to what extent non-professional workers can be expected to perform successfully. The project location is Urbana, Ill.

Methodology: A Likert-type scale was developed and administered to fully trained social workers experienced in licensing in order to sort out tasks, skills, and knowledge. The Jane Addams Graduate School of Social Work at the University of Illinois recruited trainees from several State public welfare agencies to participate in a course of instruction specially planned for licensing workers. A second course of instruction was carried out by several State public welfare agencies through their own inservice training programs. The two groups of trainees will be evaluated in terms of their initial and post-training rating of licensing tasks; the knowledge gained, the ability to apply concepts and principles, and job performance.

Grantee: Jane Addams Graduate School of Social Work, University of Illinois.

Principal Investigator: Lela B. Costin
Assistant Professor
Jane Addams Graduate School of Social Work
University of Illinois
1207 West Oregon Street
Urbana, Ill. 61801

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through September 30, 1965.

272. ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN A CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCY: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(Project No. R62—CB)

Purpose: To describe and compare the role orientations, role performance, and job satisfactions of social caseworkers in a child protective agency and a family counseling agency, both with central offices in Boston, Mass.

Methodology: Interviews were held with supervisors and over 100 social caseworkers in the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Family Service Society of Metropolitan Boston to determine the role orientations of caseworkers in terms of the conceptual framework they used in working with clients; the amount of intrinsic satisfaction they experienced in various aspects of their work; the criteria used to make choices between alternative value positions, and related matters.

Grantee: Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Principal Investigators: Robert M. Mulford and Andrew Billingsley.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1962 through March 31, 1964.

Reports or Publications: Billingsley, Andrew, "Bureaucratic and Professional Orientation Patterns in Social Casework," *Social Service Review*, December 1964; Billingsley, "The Role of the Social Worker in a Child Protective Agency," *Child Welfare*, November 1964.

Address Inquiries to: Andrew Billingsley, Ph. D.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children
43 Mount Vernon Street
Boston, Mass. 02100

273. COST ANALYSIS IN DAY-CARE CENTERS

(Project No. 122—CB)

Purpose: To develop a method of day-care cost analysis and to test its application in day-care centers in the Nation.

Methodology: The study involves a critical analysis of current accounting and financial reporting practices in social welfare and business to determine the most relevant framework for cost analysis in day-care centers. A method will be developed which is appropriate to the needs and resources of selected agencies in Massachusetts. It will be tested in at least one pilot study, and will be revised, as indicated, for application to all day-care centers participating in the study.

Contract: Brandeis University

Principal Investigator: Arnold Gurin, Ph. D.
Associate Professor
The Florence Heller School for Advanced
Studies in Social Welfare
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass. 02081

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1966.

**274. MAGNITUDE AND SCOPE OF FAMILY DAY-CARE
PROBLEMS IN NEW YORK CITY**
(Project No. 120—CB)

Purpose: To provide quantitative and descriptive data on the problem of unsupervised family day-care arrangements in New York City; to determine the suitability of the care given; and to identify the characteristics of the families providing and using such care. Approximately 400 to 500 families involved in family day-care arrangements will be studied.

Mechodology: Several sources and various methods will be used to locate the families involved in family day care. When they are located they will be evaluated in terms of existing standards for adequate care of children. Outstanding social characteristics and needs of the families will be studied and the number of children involved will be determined. The project is expected to provide information regarding the incidence and acuteness of the unsupervised family day-care problem.

Grantee: Medical and Health Research Association of New York City, Inc.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth Vernon, M.A.
Chief
Division of Day Care, Day Camps and Institutions
New York City Department of Health
100 Center Street
New York, N.Y. 10013

Duration of Project: April 1, 1963 through March 31, 1966.

275. A STUDY TO DETERMINE WHAT HAPPENS TO FAMILIES IN THE YEAR BEFORE INITIAL FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT
(Project No. R73—CB)

Purpose: To make a differential analysis of the character and chronology of the problems and needs of 400 New York City families whose children are entering foster care situations; and to provide the information needed to plan, extend, coordinate, and strengthen community services to help families maintain suitable homes for themselves and their children.

Methodology: The project population consists of parents newly confronted with the experience of foster care for their children. They are interviewed with the use of a schedule which provides for both free and structured responses to questions regarding changes during the preceding year in economic, housing, school, health, personal, and family relationship areas that led to placement, what the family did about them, why, and with what results. Families with court-committed children will be compared with those who placed their children voluntarily. The need for, use of, and deterrents to, services will be explored.

Grantees: New York City Department of Welfare and Community Council of Greater New York.

Principal Investigator: Mignon Sauber, M.A.
Director, Research Department
Community Council of Greater New York
225 Park Avenue, South
New York, N.Y. 10003

Duration of Project: January 1, 1963 through December 31, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 276-285:

*Bureau of Family Services (BFS), Welfare Administration, U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*

276. INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SELECTED EXPERIENCED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASEWORKERS (Project No. 002—BFS)

Purpose: To test the effectiveness of a new approach to inservice training of experienced public assistance caseworkers, the new approach being a combination of intensive didactic instruction in a single training center and carefully supervised work with a small caseload in various local welfare agencies; and to improve the quality of casework services provided to families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC). The project is located in the State of Washington.

Methodology: Experienced public assistance caseworkers with little likelihood of completing graduate social work education are selected from all parts of the State. Their time in the training program is divided between a State Training Center, where didactic instruction is given, and local welfare agencies where they work under close, skilled supervision with small caseloads of AFDC families. Training lasts for 10 months. Successive groups of workers will be enrolled over a 3-year period. Supervisors of field experience participate in

about new teaching methods and materials. The project will be evaluated in terms of the qualitative changes in worker performance, knowledge and attitudes.

Grantee: Washington State Department of Public Assistance.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth Thomas.

Duration of Project: April 1, 1964 through March 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries to: Leonard L. Hegland

Director

State Department of Public Assistance

Post Office Box 1162

Olympia, Wash. 98501

**277. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN THE USE OF A STATE
COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING CONSULTANT**
(Project No. 074—BFS)

Purpose: To strengthen the State public welfare agency by adding a specialist in community work and training programs to stimulate new programs and appraise and enrich present programs of this type; to provide leadership and coordination at the State and local levels; to serve as liaison with other agencies and organizations concerned about upgrading skills among low-income individuals; and to demonstrate the feasibility of incorporating this type of position in the regular staffing pattern of the State agency. The project is patterned after a model issued by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Methodology: The consultant is located in the State agency and has responsibility for developing policy, participating in decision-making, and providing consultation to local agencies in matters relating to community work and training activities. He stimulates and helps prepare demonstrations in Work Experience under the Economic Opportunity Act. He represents the agency at conferences and in committees involving manpower training and development. Systematic records are maintained for later analysis and reporting.

Grantee: Oregon Public Welfare Commission.

Principal Investigator: Jack Evans, Community Work and Training Consultant.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Andrew F. Juras

Administrator

State Public Welfare Commission

422 Public Service Building

Salem, Oreg. 97310

278. NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE DEMONSTRATION IN COMMUNITY SERVICES

(Project No. 040—BFS)

Purpose: To encourage and enable public welfare agencies in 25 counties in North Carolina to participate in, and provide leadership for, community planning of new and extended social services, particularly in behalf of low-income families; to work out cooperative arrangements between public welfare and other agencies and organizations to make needed services continuously available to low-income families; to develop and demonstrate a training curriculum for community planners through the joint efforts of the North Carolina Fund, the University of North Carolina, and the State Board of Public Welfare; and to encourage increased citizen participation in community planning and development. Community service consultants are to be placed in 25 counties, most of which are rural.

Methodology: The public welfare department employs, trains, and supervises the consultants who are attached to local public welfare agencies. With the help of the local welfare director, consultants identify and cooperate with community leaders, provide staff service for efforts to develop continuing community planning committees, assist in developing new service resources. They plan and participate in informational and educational programs, conduct special studies and surveys to determine community needs, recruit and organize volunteers, and carry out special studies in problem areas. They stimulate interest in demonstrations, prepare proposals, keep informed about possible funding sources, assist in submitting formal applications, and help in subsequent negotiations. Periodic seminars and staff conferences encourage an interchange of ideas, methods, problems, and accomplishments among the consultants. Daily detailed records are maintained for purposes of evaluation and reporting.

Grantee: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Louis G. Christian, Director of Community Services.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries to: R. Eugene Brown
Commissioner
State Board of Public Welfare
Post Office Box 2599
Raleigh, N.C. 27602

279. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CITIZEN SERVICE PROGRAM IN THE ORLEANS PARISH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

(Project No. 033—BFS)

Purpose: To enable a selected group of citizens of New Orleans, La., to develop an understanding of the basic causes of dependency in their community; to explore with them the ways that the public welfare agency helps public assistance recipients to achieve self-support and self-care; and to identify unmet needs and problems that require collective citizen action.

Methodology: Outstanding citizens in Orleans Parish were recruited in groups of 8 until 64 were involved. Each group attended four weekly meetings, and each individual devoted one afternoon each week to visiting selected families receiving public assistance, in company with their regular caseworker. The group meetings were led by the project director and provided opportunity for discussion of the problems of families and the agency, with particular attention to the reactions of citizens to the home visits. Caseworkers participated in the group meetings to interpret agency policies and discuss unmet needs. Consideration was given to ways of increasing citizen involvement in public welfare programs and problems.

Grantee: Louisiana Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Rosemary Morrissey, Public Relations Consultant.

Duration of Project: May 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Garland L. Bonin
Commissioner
Department of Public Welfare
Post Office Box 4065
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

30. CONSULTANT ON COMMUNITY SERVICES

(Project No. 063—BFS)*

Purpose: To employ a community planning consultant on a demonstration basis in the Department of Welfare in Denver, Colo., to bring about a closer and more effective relationship between public welfare, the Metropolitan Council for Community Service, and other public and private agencies so that the needs and problems of low-income families will receive more constructive attention; and to demonstrate the feasibility of incorporating this type of position in the regular staffing pattern of the public welfare agency. The project is patterned after a model designed by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Methodology: At the outset the consultant was housed in the Metropolitan Council for Community Service office so that he could become well acquainted with personnel and activities in this planning agency. He serves as liaison between public welfare and State and local public and voluntary agencies and organizations. He serves on a range of community planning committees, helps plan community surveys of unmet needs, gives assistance to efforts to establish new programs for low-income families and individuals, organizes volunteer activities, interprets the problems and needs of low-income families and public welfare agencies to community groups, and keeps public welfare staff acquainted with community activities and plans. Daily records of activities are maintained for future analysis and reporting.

Grantee: Colorado Department of Public Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Orlando Romero, Supervisor of Social Service, Denver Department of Welfare.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1966.

Address Inquiries to: Thomas G. Bell, Ph. D.

Executive Director

State Department of Public Welfare

1600 Sherman Street

Denver, Colo. 80203

* Similar BFS projects were approved for Oregon (Project No. 075) and Utah (Project No. 077).

281. CONSULTANT ON AGING

(Project No. 054—BFS)

Purpose: To strengthen the Vermont State public welfare agency by adding a consultant on aging to the staff; to encourage expanded services for older persons; to define the range and duties appropriate for a State specialist in aging; to provide staff services for coordinating and planning efforts in behalf of the aging; and to demonstrate the feasibility of incorporating the position in the regular staffing pattern of the agency. The project was patterned after a model issued by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Methodology: The consultant served on the staff of the public welfare agency, providing leadership to statewide and local programs in behalf of elderly citizens. He provided staff services for the State's interdepartmental Council on Aging and the State Committee on Aging. He responded to requests to participate in conferences, committees, and programs dealing with the problems of or programs for the aged. He kept the agency informed of efforts in this area, and maintained records for later analysis and reporting.

Principal Investigator: Homer Denny, Consultant on Aging.

Duration of Project: July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: John J. Wackerman
Commissioner
Department of Social Welfare
State Street
Montpelier, Vt. 05602

282. USE OF AREA CONSULTANTS ON AGING

(Project No. 082—BFS)

Purpose: To appoint three area consultants on aging in the State of Washington; to define the range of duties appropriate to such consultants; to encourage expanded services for older persons; and to demonstrate the feasibility of incorporating consultant positions on aging in the regular staffing pattern of the public welfare agency. The project is patterned after a model project designed by the Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Methodology: Area consultants are members of the staff of the State public assistance agency and work under the supervision of the State Consultant on Aging. They are assigned to areas consisting of six to eight counties. They work closely with local public welfare agencies, provide staff services for area committees of the Governor's Council on Aging, give leadership to community efforts to stimulate new or improved services for the aging, assist in surveys of resources and unmet needs, serve as liaison between public welfare and other community agencies in matters relating to elderly citizens, and contribute from their experience to the agency's staff development plans and programs.

Grantee: Washington Department of Public Assistance.

Principal Investigator: Margaret Whyte, Consultant on Aging.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries to: Leonard L. Hegland
Director
State Department of Public Assistance
Post Office Box 1162
Olympia, Wash. 98501

283. DEMONSTRATION OF ALTERNATIVE METHOD FOR REVIEW OF CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE (OAA)

(Project No. 016—BFS)

Purpose: To determine whether eligibility redetermination for old-age assistance (OAA) can be reliably completed by use of a self-ad-

ministered questionnaire; and to determine whether individuals in need of services can be appropriately identified by the questionnaire method. This is a statewide project in West Virginia.

Methodology: A detailed questionnaire is sent to all recipients who fall due for determination of continued eligibility for OAA. The completed questionnaire becomes the basis for decisions regarding eligibility, the amount of payment, and the need for social services. If questionnaires are not returned or are returned incomplete, welfare workers follow up with interviews or further correspondence until the necessary information is available. A scientifically selected sample of cases is subjected to complete verification of eligibility according to the usual methods so that the relative accuracy of the experimental method can be determined and the specific source of inaccuracies can be identified and corrected.

Grantee: West Virginia Department of Welfare.

Principal Investigator: L. L. Vincent
Commissioner of Welfare
State Department of Welfare
1800 Washington Street, East
Charleston, W. Va. 25305

Duration of Project: January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1965.

284. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION, STATE AND LOCAL

(Project No. 024—BFS)

Purpose: To improve the administrative effectiveness and efficiency of public assistance programs at the State, district, and local levels in New York; to develop improved patterns for providing social services to needy individuals and families; and to train supervisory staff to direct and supervise the innovations.

Methodology: The project involves a review of organizational structure, operational flow, requirements, and procedures, including a study of forms, records, reports, and equipment utilization. The quality, quantity, and patterns of providing services are being studied and evaluated. Improved methods and approaches will be tested in four local welfare offices. Efforts will be made to reduce the clerical and non-professional tasks of caseworkers so that increased time will become available for services. A management consultant firm is conducting the study, supervising the innovations, and training core staff to extend successful innovations statewide.

Grantee: New York State Department of Social Welfare.

Principal Investigator: George N. Chesbro, Deputy Commissioner, New York State Department of Social Welfare.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1966.

Address Inquiries to: George K. Wyman
Commissioner
New York State Department of Social
Welfare
112 State Street
Albany, N.Y. 12201

285. EXPERIMENTAL WELFARE CENTER

(Project No. 032—BFS)

Purpose: To plan, administer, and supervise a series of social service and administrative innovations in a district welfare office in New York City in collaboration with the Columbia University School of Social Work; and to identify innovations which show promise of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the welfare program.

Methodology: Innovations, consistent with organizational theory, will be introduced in a variety of areas: (1) Services, including coordinated child welfare and public assistance services, group services, and a special unit for problem cases; (2) use of staff, including separation of functions consistent with different levels of education and experience, and reallocation of clerical tasks now performed by social workers; (3) staff development, including an internship center for supervisory staff and inservice training for caseworkers; (4) community organization; and (5) agency organization and structure, including efforts to shorten the decision-making span, to improve case-load management, and to develop a system of problem-focused statistics.

Grantee: New York State Department of Social Welfare.

Principal Investigator: Samuel Finestone, Professor of Social Work Research, Columbia University School of Social Work.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through May 31, 1967.

Address Inquiries to: George K. Wyman
Commissioner
New York State Department of Social
Welfare
112 State Street
Albany, N.Y. 12201

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 286-292:

International Office (IO), Welfare Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

286. EFFECTIVENESS OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK TRAINING AT THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL WELFARE NEEDS OF PAKISTAN

(Project No. Pakistan—2-63—IO)

Purpose: To examine the current social work program and admissions criteria in relation to desired outcome; to measure changes in attitude and development of skills at various periods in the training program; to assess the attitudes of social agency officials toward trained social workers; to secure the views of employed social workers regarding their training; and to identify the changes needed in the training program at the Panjab University in West Pakistan.

Methodology: Applicants and enrolled students, graduates, and faculty members of the Department of Social Work at the University of Panjab, and officials and clients of social welfare agencies where the graduates were employed, participated in the study. The students were tested periodically to determine gains in knowledge and skill and change in attitudes. Structured individual and group interviews were conducted with graduates, faculty members, and agency officials and clients.

Grantee: Department of Social Work, University of Panjab.

Principal Investigator: Rifat Rashid, Ed. D.

Director, Department of Social Work
University of Panjab
Lahore, West Pakistan

Duration of Project: December 17, 1962 through December 16, 1965.

287. AGENCY EXPECTATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS

(Project No. India—2-63—IO)

Purpose: To measure the demand for social workers in several geographical areas of India; to determine the types of skill needed and requested to perform various social welfare functions; to determine the attitudes of social welfare agencies toward the employment of professional social workers; to study job satisfaction and career patterns of professional social workers; and to evaluate the relevance and success of social work education in preparing students for social work jobs. Ten social agencies specializing in labor welfare, family and child welfare, medical social work, urban and rural community devel-

Methodology: The project is divided into two phases: The first dealing with the personnel needs of agencies, and the second studying professional social workers. During the first phase, questionnaires were completed by the participating agencies, and subsequent field trips were made to clarify, complete, and extend information regarding the personnel needs and expectations of agencies. In the second phase, about 100 social workers in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, and Madras will be interviewed.

Grantee: Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay.

Principal Investigator: Shri P. Ramachandran
Tata Institute of Social Science
Chembur, Bombay 71, India

Duration of Project: July 4, 1964 through July 4, 1966.

288. FUNCTIONS OF THE TRAINED AND SEMI-TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER IN A PUBLIC FAMILY AGENCY

(Project No. Israel—7-63—IO)

Purpose: To identify the social work functions in a public family agency in Israel; to identify and distinguish the generic and specific elements of function in the practice of trained and semi-trained social workers in public family agencies.

Methodology: The study was carried out in three agencies in three different communities, and involved the cases carried by 20 trained and semi-trained social workers. The first 15 applications or reapplications assigned to the selected workers after the inception of the project were used to identify functions, process, and outcome, and to determine their relationship to the worker's training.

Grantee: Paul Baerwald School of Social Work, Hebrew University.

Principal Investigator: Dina Lieberman, M.A.
Lecturer in Social Welfare
Paul Baerwald School of Social Work
Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel

Duration of Project: May 1, 1963 through June 30, 1965.

289. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FROM THE USER'S POINT OF VIEW

(Project No. Israel—3-62—IO)

Purpose: To determine whether differences in the perception, use, and evaluation of social welfare services are related to the user's level of integration in Israeli society. The project was concerned with health, education, social insurance, social welfare, and employment services.

Methodology: During the first phase, indexes were developed to define levels of integration based on presumed group, family, and indi-

Service; to make the findings available to community development agencies and experts.

Methodology: The pilot project was established in 1952 by the American Friends Service Committee. Two Indian anthropologists lived in selected villages for 1 year to carry out a field study to determine the process and substance of change effected by the pilot project. Their study of process included the direct and indirect interactions between innovative methods and culture, the logic of acceptance, adaptation, or rejection of innovations, shifts in the patterns of leadership, and the emergence of potential local advocates of change. Their study of substance was conceptualized in terms of Parsons' pattern variables.

Grantee: Saugar University.

Principal Investigators: S. C. Dube and Leela Dube.

Duration of Project: January 9, 1963 through June 30, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Dr. S. C. Dube
Saugar University
Saugar, Madhya Pradesh, India

292. HOUSING PROBLEMS IN SOME SELECTED URBAN AREAS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO FAMILY AND COMMUNITY NEEDS AND SOCIAL SERVICES IN PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS

(Project No. U.A.R.—1-64—IO)

Purpose: To study public housing programs, their planning and design of units and arrangements for social services; to survey procedures for tenant selection, rent collection, family welfare programs, community organization and developmental processes, and project management in general; to study social and economic problems related to rehousing; to measure the effectiveness of social services in raising family levels of living; and to appraise the effect of public housing projects on the community. The project was carried out in the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.).

Methodology: This exploratory study was carried out by a multi-disciplinary staff. The literature in the U.A.R. and other countries was surveyed to identify and secure insight regarding the problems of urban housing and the various techniques used to study them. Several public housing developments in Cairo, which were sufficiently large to include social service units, and several developments in the smaller city of Aswan, where no special service units were available, were studied in depth through the use of structured and unstructured interviews with housing officials, professional leaders, and samples of residents selected to give representation to different-sized dwelling units.

Grantee: National Center for Social and Criminological Research.

Principal Investigator: Gamal Zaki, Ed. D.

Community Development Expert

National Center of Social and Criminological Research

Awkaf City

Gezira Post Office

Cairo, Egypt

Duration of Project: October 24, 1963 through October 23, 1965.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 293-314:

Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, Welfare and Social Security Administrations (WA and SSA), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

293. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES IN THE ORGANIZATION AND UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL

(Project No. 090-WA and SSA)

Purpose: To compare the effectiveness of organizing public assistance service staff work groups on a team basis and a conventional basis; and to test the proposition that increased social work specialization in the direct provision of services will have favorable effects on the administration of public assistance. This is the second stage in a long-range research program on the organization and utilization of social work personnel. The study is being conducted in the Cook County, Ill., Department of Public Aid.

Methodology: A comparison of the effects of experimental and conventional methods of organization will be made by setting up 2 conventional work groups and 2 experimental teams with caseloads averaging 90 families per worker, and 3 conventional groups and 3 teams with caseloads averaging 45 cases per worker. There are five workers on each team and group. Teams are organized to secure maximum use of the highest skills of each member. Teams and groups are further subdivided so that some perform the present functions of the agency and others have wider responsibilities. This will permit the proposition, that advantages of specialization increase with the broadening of function, to be tested. Effectiveness will be measured in terms of operating efficiency, staff attitudes toward organization and operation, staff morale, productivity, and case outcome.

Grantee: University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration

Principal Investigator: Edward E. Schwartz, Ph. D.
Professor
School of Social Service Administration
University of Chicago
5801 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60637

Duration of Project: April 1, 1962 through March 31, 1966.

294. USE AND NON-USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS BY CHILD-REARING UNITS IN A LOW-INCOME COMMUNITY

(Project No. 004—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To seek systematic knowledge regarding the social organization, values, and patterns of economic life of a group of white, female-headed families in the low-income neighborhood of Hannah Square, Boston, Mass. Forty families receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) and 40 non-recipient families were included in the study.

Methodology: A series of four interviews was conducted with each respondent to elicit information regarding composition of the household; socioeconomic status; kinship network; relations with peers, family, and community institutions; the role of public assistance in solving the economic problems of child rearing; factors related to varying degrees of reliance on public assistance; and respondents' attitudes toward public assistance. Data analysis included a type of "use index" relating actual time on assistance to time eligible for assistance.

Grantee: Brandeis University.

Principal Investigator: David G. French, Ph. D.
Associate Professor
Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare
Brandeis University
Waltham, Mass. 02081

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through August 31, 1964.

295. FATHERLESS FAMILIES AND HOUSING: A STUDY OF DEPENDENCY

(Project No. 042—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To examine and compare the impact of different types of housing on the life style, aspirations, cognition, and behavior of two groups of low-income fatherless families, one receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), the other deriving income from earnings and other sources; and to observe the contrasts in life style among low-income families with radically different family structure

by comparing fatherless families, "complete" families (two parents with minor children), and elderly individuals and couples. The project was located in Syracuse, N.Y.

Methodology: The first phase of the project was a cross-sectional study of 1,418 fatherless families living in four public housing projects. This phase was carried out by interviews to elicit information regarding life style and a general picture of the way families adapt to public housing. The results were fed into a longitudinal study of a small sample of families, with whom interviews were held prior to assignment in public housing, immediately prior to moving out, and 1 month after the move. If families remained in public housing longer than 18 months, they were considered "permanent" residents and terminal interviews were held. Samples were drawn from different housing projects, successful and unsuccessful applicants for public housing, complete and elderly families, and neighborhoods surrounding the housing projects. The longitudinal design follows several of the samples through time and provides comparisons at various points of time.

Grantee: Syracuse University Youth Development Center.

Principal Investigators: Louis Kriesberg and Seymour Bellin.

Duration of Project: July 1, 1961 through May 31, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Seymour Bellin, Ph. D.
Research Associate
Syracuse University Youth Development
Center
926 South Crouse Avenue
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

296. EFFECT OF LEGAL AND POLICY RESTRICTIONS ON THE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SERVICES BY NON-RESIDENTS

(Project No. 182—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To provide baseline information for use in developing subsequent research to determine the size, composition, and welfare needs of the non-resident population of King County, Wash.; to develop a preliminary typology of migrants who seek help from social agencies; to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing a uniform reporting system for migrant applications; and to identify the types of migrants who receive or are denied services.

Methodology: Baseline information was secured from public and voluntary State and local agencies. Agency executives and key personnel were interviewed, and the possibility of a special tabulation was explored. A preliminary report to the United Good Neighbors Planning Committee was prepared for reference purposes. A sample

survey of migrants who applied for social services was followed by interviews with applicants and agency personnel to secure information regarding intake decisions. A typology of applicants includes information regarding their reasons for moving from place of origin and other retrospective data. A subsample of interviewed applicants was followed to determine the need for and feasibility of routine follow-up contacts.

Grantee: United Good Neighbors Fund of Seattle and King County.

Principal Investigator: Murray B. Meld, ACSW
Director of Planning
United Good Neighbors Fund of Seattle
and King County
107 Cherry Street
Seattle, Wash. 98104

Duration of Project: June 1, 1964 through October 31, 1965.

297. CONSEQUENCES OF A STATE SUITABLE HOME LAW FOR AFDC FAMILIES IN FLORIDA

(Project No. 155—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the consequences of Florida's suitable home law on families whose mothers "voluntarily" withdrew from the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program as a direct result of the administration of the law.

Methodology: A sample of 1,100 closed and withdrawn cases was selected, and was supplemented by a sample of 600 cases currently receiving AFDC. Re-interviews are to be conducted with a subsample of about 500 cases, and intensive case studies are to be made of a small number of selected families. Information will be secured regarding the impact of withdrawal from public assistance on school attendance and graduation, child care and supervision, living arrangements, diet, health and medical care, leisure activities, and relation of dependency and "unsuitability" rates to demographic and socioeconomic variables. Consequences of the law for other welfare programs are also being studied.

Grantee: Florida State University.

Principal Investigator: Lewis M. Killian, Ph. D.
Professor of Sociology
Institute for Social Research
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Fla. 32301

Duration of Project: November 1, 1963 through October 31, 1966.

Reports or Publications: "Two Studies of the Effect of the Florida Suitable Home Law," *Welfare in Review*, July 1964.

298. ANALYSIS OF SUITABLE HOME CASES ACTED UPON BY STATE REVIEW TEAM

(Project No. 047—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To make an exploratory analysis of statistical data on aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) cases in Florida in which the question of suitability of the home was raised; to discover significant racial, geographic, or administrative factors bearing on decisions; and to provide data for a more extensive evaluation of the social impact of Florida's suitable home law.

Methodology: A statistical tabulation was made on 16,101 cases that had been acted upon by the State Review Team in the 2-year period preceding June 30, 1961. Tabulations of data were related to 1960 census figures. Data were collected regarding the composition of families and their previous experience with AFDC; case activity; social, economic, and demographic characteristics of families; and disposition of individual cases.

Grantee: Florida State University.

Principal Investigator: Robert T. Lansdale, LL.D.

Consultant

Division of Research, Office of the Commissioner, Welfare Administration

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

330 Independence Avenue SW.

Washington, D.C. 20201

Duration of Project: June 15, 1961 through August 31, 1962.

Reports or Publications: "Two Studies of the Effect of the Florida Suitable Home Law," *Welfare in Review*, July 1964.

299. EFFECT ON FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS IN A RURAL COMMUNITY WHEN PUBLIC RELIEF WAS EXHAUSTED

(Project No. 098—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the effect of abrupt termination of general assistance grants on families and individuals in a rural county, Clermont, Ohio.

Methodology: To reconstruct the situation prior to termination of general assistance, use was made of case records, school reports, and interviews with individuals and county officials. Impact was analyzed in terms of changes in socioeconomic status; school attendance, academic achievement, and peer group adjustment of children; and information about services directly affected by the termination of assistance.

Grantee: Community Chest and Council of the Cincinnati Area.

Principal Investigator: William P. Walton, M.A.
Executive Secretary
Community Health and Welfare Council
2400 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through October 31, 1963.

Reports or Publications: "Study of Effect of Relief Curtailment in an Ohio County," *Social Security Bulletin*, February 1964.

300. A FIELD SURVEY OF FAMILY PROBLEMS IN AN AREA OF RAPID SOCIAL CHANGE

(Project No. 013—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To identify and delineate the full range of family problems existing under the social and economic conditions in a small non-metropolitan, city-centered county in a Southeastern State; and to adapt and develop simplified instruments and techniques for deriving similar knowledge in other settings.

Methodology: The project concentrated on a search of the literature to determine what research had been done on family problems and to determine community conditions and family characteristics that were similar to other studies to be significantly related to family problems. In the development of methodology, interviews were conducted with heads and other members of a representative sample of families. Supplementary information was secured through interviews regarding agency and professional services available to assist families in problem solving.

Grantee: University of Georgia.

Principal Investigators: Raymond Payne and Stanley E. Fowler.

Duration of Project: June 1, 1961 through October 31, 1962.

Address Inquiries to: Raymond Payne
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Georgia
Athens, Ga. 30601

301. INTERCOUNTRY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

(Project No. 075—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To describe and analyze the characteristics of intercountry social welfare needs, population served, services rendered, and agencies involved and their efforts to plan and coordinate services.

Methodology: Six major service areas were studied: Intercountry adoptions, unmarried mothers abroad, immigration services, repatriation, overseas beneficiaries of governmental programs, and the Cuban Refugee Program. Data were obtained primarily from case records and staff interviews.

Grantee: Columbia University School of Social Work.

Principal Investigator: Kenneth Murase, D.S.W.

Research Scientist

Research Center

Columbia University School of Social Work

2 East 91st Street

New York, N.Y. 10028

Duration of Project: April 1, 1962 through October 31, 1964.

Reports or Publications: "Intercountry Social Welfare Services,"
Welfare in Review, February 1965.

302. DETERMINANTS OF GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY ON LABOR

(Project No. 085—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To identify factors which promote or impede geographic mobility in our society. A wide variety of social, economic, and psychological factors were incorporated in the study as variables which might account for differences in past or anticipated mobility.

Methodology: Intensive interviews were conducted with a national sample of about 4,050 adults, and supplemented by additional interviews with residents of redevelopment areas and recent movers. Information was elicited regarding education and training, income, ownership of reserve funds, unemployment experience, perceived employment opportunities elsewhere, ties to local community, vested interest in job, past receipt of welfare payments, moving costs, consequences of past moves in terms of job satisfaction, attitude toward the new community, and steadiness of employment.

Grantee: Regents of the University of Michigan.

Principal Investigators: John Lansing, Ph. D. and Eva Mueller,
Ph. D.

Survey Research Center

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: April 1, 1962 through December 31, 1965.

303. STUDY OF NURSING HOME PATIENT-CARE NEEDS IN RELATION TO SOURCES OF SUPPORT AND AD- MISSION

(Project No. 160—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To determine the relation of patient-care needs to sources of support and admission. Data collected in a pilot study of nursing home costs (SSA Project No. 029) in 79 proprietary, partnership, and profit-incorporated nursing homes in Michigan were used in the study.

Methodology: Information regarding 2,883 patients was obtained in

the pilot study through the use of a questionnaire. In 70 of the 7 nursing homes, records were maintained on admissions, discharges, transfers, and returns during a 3-month period in which costs and patient flow were being measured. Variations introduced by demographic characteristics were controlled in determining the relationship of patient-care needs to source of admission and support. An analysis is to be carried out with respect to deaths, discharges, and length of stay.

Grantee: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Kenton E. Winter
Research Associate
School of Public Health
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: July 1, 1961 through December 31, 1965.

304. TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE FOR FARM WORKERS

(Project No. 135—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study the effects of disability insurance protection on farm workers under the California Temporary Disability Insurance Program (TDI), which is the largest program in the Nation providing social insurance to farm workers for short-term, disability-related wage loss; to shed light on the continuity of income protection for disabled farm workers, as provided by TDI and Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI); and to secure insight regarding the problems and possibilities of extending TDI to farm workers on a nationwide basis and of providing other forms of income protection such as unemployment insurance.

Methodology: A statistical analysis of the temporary disability insurance claims terminated in 1965 provided the basic data for special studies regarding plan coverage; characteristics, work experience, and wages of beneficiaries; disability rate and physical demand of last job; nature of disability and amount of wage loss; amount and duration of cash and hospital benefits; overlap with workmen's compensation; and the nature and effect of administrative controls in TDI. Data collected by the California Department of Employment on a 20-percent sample of terminated disability insurance claims were also used.

Grantee: School of Public Health, University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Philip Booth
School of Public Health
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through December 31, 1965.

305. EDUCATIONAL BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY IN LARGE CITIES

(Project No. 148—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To explain dropout rates and adult illiteracy rates in 150 of the Nation's largest cities.

Methodology: Data on rates of functional illiteracy and high school dropouts were obtained and analyzed. Cities were classified into three groups: Those where educational barriers were identical with expectations based on correlated social and economic conditions, those where the barriers were higher than expected, and those where the barriers were lower than expected. Exceptional cities were studied intensively to identify the principal social, economic, and demographic factors associated with high illiteracy and school dropout rates.

Grantee: Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Principal Investigator: Robert A. Dentler, Ph. D.

Associate Professor of Sociology
Teachers' College
Columbia University
525 120th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through September 30, 1964.

306. EFFECT OF INCOME ON EXPENDITURES FOR AND USE OF HEALTH SERVICES

(Project No. 132—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To investigate the consumption of health services and related expenditures for different income levels and age groups; and to generate a reliable estimate of the effect of income on expenditures for health care by urban consumers during the 1950-61 period.

Methodology: Data were secured primarily from surveys made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of an urban, civilian, non-institutional population. There was general consideration of factors affecting expenditures for medical care as reported in the surveys, a preliminary examination of various sets of cross-sectional data for 1950 to determine the impact of income on the consumption patterns, and an exploration of the cross-sectional data to secure insight regarding conditions associated with income and age that caused variations in expenditures. Supplementary information on conditions that might change the expenditure patterns will be secured from other sources, including annual estimates of private and public expenditures for medical care prepared by the Social Security Administration and data regarding medical care services compiled by the National Health Survey.

Grantee: University of Chicago.

Principal Investigator: Margaret G. Reid, Ph. D.
Professor of Economics
University of Chicago
1130 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill. 60637

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1967.

307. INCOME MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS IN RELATION TO NEEDS

(Project No. 009—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To analyze, interpret, and summarize data concerning the characteristics of the population in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan during the past two decades; to ascertain income patterns and the effectiveness and adequacy of standards of assistance in public welfare; to compare the Upper Peninsula counties with the State as a whole; and to determine how effectively administration and professional practice meet special needs of the population.

Methodology: Data furnished by the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and welfare agencies were analyzed, and a questionnaire was completed by county public assistance officials. The information included general population statistics, welfare needs, coverage and benefits of income-maintenance programs, certain aspects of public welfare administration, including caseworkers' attitudes, qualifications, and the education required to fulfill their responsibilities, unmet needs of families receiving public assistance, and improvements suggested by public welfare personnel.

Grantee: Northern Michigan College.

Principal Investigator: Jean R. Pearman, Ph. D.
Professor of Economics and Sociology
Northern Michigan College
Marquette, Mich. 49855

Duration of Project: June 15, 1961 through June 14, 1962.

308. SOCIAL WORK AS A CAREER: THE PLANS AND EXPERIENCE OF AMERICA'S 1961 COLLEGE GRADUATES

(Project No. 145—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To obtain national information on the choice of social work as a career among 1961 college graduates; to study recruitment of college students into, and defection from, social work; and to determine the occupational placement of graduates 2 years after graduation.

Methodology: Data were obtained from a national sample of 34,000 June 1961 college graduates from 135 colleges and universities who responded to self-administered questionnaires immediately after graduation. In addition, longitudinal data were obtained in the spring of

1962 and the winter of 1963. Information was collected regarding the type, location, and quality of school; ability to finance graduate study; career choice at the point of entry in, and graduation from, college; and occupation 2 years after graduation.

Grantee: National Opinion Research Center.

Principal Investigator: Norman Miller, Ph. D.

National Opinion Research Center
5720 South Woodlawn
Chicago, Ill. 60600

Duration of Project: June 1, 1963 through May 31, 1965.

309. ECONOMIC STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND FAMILY GROWTH

(Project No. 107—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To study certain aspects of the relationship of economic status, employment, and unemployment to family growth. The project involved samples of families selected from the Detroit metropolitan area.

Methodology: This inquiry was part of a larger study to measure the relationship of a number of variables to family planning, expectations, and achievement. Intensive interviews were conducted with 1,300 families regarding many phases of their family life and history, including the number of children they planned to have. This sample was used for longitudinal study to determine changes in family composition, pregnancies, and economic status (income, value of assets, employment history, etc.). A separate sample of Negro couples included 100 women with a recent first child and another 100 with a recent fourth child. Items regarding welfare experience, particularly on aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), were added to the basic questionnaire for use with the Negro sample. A detailed study was made of the relationship of economic status and employment history to past family growth patterns and to the desired number of children. Other areas of inquiry related to whether the expressed expectations about family growth were realized, whether changed expectations related to shifting economic or employment conditions, and whether past economic status and success in family planning are predictive of fertility and size of family at a follow-up point.

Grantee: University of Michigan.

Principal Investigator: Ronald Freedman, Ph. D.

Director
Population Studies Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through August 31, 1965.

310. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF FAMILY MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS

(Project No. 178—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To review the present status of social science efforts to measure family behavior; and to delineate a research program to provide more adequate measurements for use in research and action programs.

Methodology: A thorough review was conducted of the research literature on family measurement in the social sciences and social work. Interviews were conducted with experts in the field of family measurement, and discussions were held with social workers and public welfare administrators to identify the major problems in the field of family measurement. A seminar was held with researchers in the field.

Grantee: Washington State University.

Principal Investigator: F. Ivan Nye, Ph. D.
Department of Rural Sociology
Washington State University
Pullman, Wash. 99163

Duration of Project: September 1, 1964 through October 31, 1965.

311. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STUDY OF THE WISCONSIN WINNEBAGO INDIANS

(Project No. 103—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To survey the special needs of, and resources available to, the Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe with respect to employment, health, education, and welfare; and to provide substantive material for planning community organization and development programs.

Methodology: The 2,000-member tribe is being studied by family units through personal interviews and questionnaires administered by bilingual assistants. School records and interviews with school personnel supplement the information regarding earnings of tribal members, welfare and land status, commercial enterprises and industries in or near the widely dispersed Winnebago communities, educational and employment experiences of 1961 and 1962 high school graduates, dropout trends, and general background data regarding the tribe.

Grantee: Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee.

Principal Investigators: Nancy Oestreich Lurie and Helen Miner Miller, later replaced by Nadine Sieber.

Duration of Project: November 1, 1962 through November 30, 1965.

Address Inquiries to: Nancy Oestreich Lurie, Ph. D.
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin
4045 Downer Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis. 53211

312. ALTERNATIVE DEPLOYMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONNEL

(Project No. 181—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To test the outcome, for clients and workers, of separating the investigatory and service functions of a public assistance agency and deploying trained caseworkers to service functions; to provide systematic data regarding the extent to which various outcomes are affected by alternative uses of personnel. The project is located in New York City.

Methodology: Investigatory and service functions were separated and studies were instituted to determine the impact of the new organization on clients and workers. Before-and-after measurements are being secured regarding the values, knowledge, and behavior of clients as shown in their intra-familial, extra-familial, and formal behavior patterns. The effect of alternative deployment of social workers on turnover rates, and the workers' values, knowledge, and behavior is being studied. Official records of the Department of Welfare, and other municipal departments, and interviews with departmental personnel are being used. Information is obtained for comparative purposes through a survey of welfare clients in New York City.

Grantee: Social Welfare Research Council.

Principal Investigator: Lawrence Podell, Ph. D.
Department of Welfare of the City of
New York
250 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10013

Duration of Project: August 1, 1964 through June 30, 1967.

313. FIELD SURVEY OF MIGRATORY FARM LABOR IN WISCONSIN

(Project No. 170—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To conduct a field survey of migratory farm labor in Wisconsin to obtain data regarding the characteristics of migrant workers and their families, their wages, duration of employment, coverage by OASDI, workmen's compensation, health and hospital insurance, and related matters.

Methodology: A field survey was conducted in which growers, processors, crew leaders, and migrants were interviewed in various Wisconsin counties to secure information regarding the number of migrant workers and families in the State in 1964, their distribution by age, sex, place of origin, and work site; coverage by various income-maintenance and protective programs, and contributions to each program by specific employers.

Grantee: University of Wisconsin.

Principal Investigator: Elizabeth Brandeis Raushenbush
Professor of Economics
Social Science Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis. 53706

Duration of Project: March 1, 1964 through August 31, 1965.

314. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CASEWORK METHODS AND PROCEDURES

(Project No. 185—WA and SSA)

Purpose: To assess the relative effectiveness of several alternative programs of casework service in dealing with family problems; to develop diagnostic criteria for selecting appropriate service methods and procedures; to analyze the treatment objectives and techniques associated with various patterns of service; and to improve the effectiveness of social casework in alleviating family problems and strengthening family life.

Methodology: Three types of casework are being examined and evaluated in a welfare agency setting: Supportive as compared with modifying techniques; short-term as compared with continued service; and individual interviews only as compared with a combination of individual and joint interviews with two or more family members. Research interviews are conducted with each family member as the case enters the project, at termination, and 6 months thereafter. Information on service variables is obtained from the caseworker and from independent case readers of the narrative record. Independent judgments are used to assess reliability. Information is secured regarding the composition of families, their psychological health, reasons for seeking treatment, their attitudes toward treatment, and their judgment regarding its effectiveness.

Grantee: Community Service Society.

Principal Investigator: Ann W. Shyne, Ph. D.
Community Service Society
105 East 22d Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

Duration of Project: July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1968.

SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS 315-317:

Office of Manpower, Automation and Training (OMAT), Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

315. MOBILIZATION OF LABOR RESOURCES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PRE-APPRENTICESHIP AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

(Project No. 3-63—OMAT)

Purpose: To alleviate youth unemployment by organizing, coordinating, and evaluating training programs sponsored by labor organizations.

Methodology: A program office, staffed by three program directors, was established at the National Institute of Labor Education headquarters to work with craft and industrial unions. The staff identified geographical areas in the Nation with particularly high rates of unemployed youth and/or critical shortages of qualified labor. They encouraged local unions, industrial plants, and school officials to initiate training and counseling programs. They assisted in the preparation of training proposals, and recommended their approval to the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training or other relevant Federal agencies. They coordinated local efforts when possible. Craft unions were encouraged to increase apprenticeship training opportunities for youth in minority groups, and to establish pre-apprenticeship training for youth who failed to qualify for apprenticeship training. A special effort was made to set up programs in depressed areas and in behalf of minority groups.

Contractor: National Institute of Labor Education, Inc.

Project Director: Neil B. McArthur

National Institute of Labor Education, Inc.
1755 Massachusetts Avenue NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Duration of Project: June 26, 1963 through July 31, 1965.

316. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN DEVELOPING JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS AMONG THE HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED AND UNDEREMPLOYED IN SOUTHERN RURAL AREAS

(Project No. 3-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To develop at least two programs in each of six Southern States to train rural disadvantaged adults who have had less than 6 years of schooling and have a long history of unemployment; and to accelerate the development of new job training programs and expand

present ones in selected States. The training programs were directed toward members of farm families with annual incomes below \$1,200, who were likely to be forced off the land by market shifts and automation. The States were: Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Methodology: A special staff of the National Sharecroppers Fund evaluated previous programs and encouraged labor organizations, county officials, chambers of commerce, trade associations, and farm organizations to initiate new approaches in manpower development and training programs. Counties with an interested educational institution received concentrated attention. Through interviews and meetings, the field staff presented program ideas to local communities and to the leaders of the disadvantaged farm workers, to help them determine the particular training programs that would be most immediately productive. The staff helped in the preparation of projects for presentation to appropriate funding sources. Continuing working relationships were maintained with State educational and employment security agencies, as well as with closely related Federal agencies.

Contractor: National Sharecroppers Fund.

Project Director: Fay Bennett

Executive Director

National Sharecroppers Fund

112 East 19th Street

New York, N.Y. 10003

Duration of Project: January 9, 1964 through August 9, 1965.

317. DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR TRAINING THE MENTALLY RETARDED

(Project No. 1-64—OMAT)

Purpose: To develop and coordinate demonstration projects to maximize employment opportunities for the mentally retarded in 21 selected urban, suburban, and rural communities in the Nation; and to develop and implement recruitment and training programs for personnel who work with the mentally retarded.

Methodology: After the 21 communities were selected, conferences were arranged with appropriate State and local officials and agency personnel to enlist their participation in the project. Local committees were formed, representing key agency personnel including representatives of the State Employment Security Office and the Vocational Education Agency. Committees conducted surveys to determine the characteristics and needs of the mentally retarded in the area; the number and type of personnel required to staff needed services; existing training resources, including on-the-job training opportunities;

and present and potential job openings for the mentally retarded in industry, service occupations, civil service, and agriculture. Demonstration projects were planned, and guidelines were developed for the use of other interested communities.

Contractor: National Association for Retarded Children, Inc.

Project Director: Ross Hamilton

National Association for Retarded Children, Inc.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Duration of Project: October 25, 1963 through October 25, 1964.

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330 C Street SW.
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Rockville, Md. 20014

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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***The International Research Program uses U.S.-owned currencies, derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under title I of Public Law 480.**

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